...AGO TRIBUNE,
...DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,
...ce, No. 51 Clark Street.

...ms of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
...DAILY, per year.....$6.00
...DAILY, per month.....50
...TRI-WEEKLY, per year.....3.00
...TRI-WEEKLY, for six months.....1.50
...WEEKLY, per year.....2.00
...WEEKLY, per year, (Canada).....3.00
...WEEKLY, per year, (Canada).....4.00
...WEEKLY, per year, (Canada).....5.00
...WEEKLY, per year, (Canada).....10.00
...WEEKLY, mail to getter up of club.....10.00
...ubscriptions to clubs may be made at any ...
...time.
...Money in Registered Letters may be sent ...
...at the risk.
...Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

...ements.
...ICKER'S THEATRE.
...NIGHT OF HAMLET.
...Complimentary Benefit
...TENDERED TO
...FESSOR ANDERSON
...BY THE
...OF THE SCOTCH REGIMENT AND
...COMMITTEE OF GENTLEMEN.
...TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, Feb. 21st,
...WILL GIVE A
...ND EXHIBITION
...T BRYAN HALL,
...rday & Friday Evenings Next,
...FEB. 20TH AND 21ST.
...ertisement will be unique and beautiful. ...
...ssed clowns will appear in Comic Songs, ...
...Songs in Costume, Pantomime Bu...
...ty, Pantomime and Charade Tableaux.
...ment of time and labor has been spent in ...
...ections, and the public may rest assured ...
...ion will be one of no ordinary merit and ...
...ctor in their own succession organs.

...Light Guard Band
...for the occasion. Prof. WM. TILLIN...
...prestige at the Piano.
...Admission, 25 cents. Seats for each evening, ...
...Office or family theatre ticket. To be sold ...
...DRICKER, Music Store, of the members of ...
...and at the door of the hall, on the even...
...Doors open at 6 o'clock. Performances to ...
...o'clock precisely.

...ICKER'S THEATRE.
...TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, FEB. 21st,
...plimentary Benefit
...Tendered by the
...OF THE SCOTCH REGIMENT AND
...THEIR SCOTTISH FRIENDS.
...TO
...FESSOR ANDERSON,
...ccasion will be presented the immense ...
...ccessful National Scottish Drama of
ROB ROY!
...With additional attractions.
...ening correspondence has passed:
...CHICAGO, February 11th, 1862.
...OR ANDERSON:
...The undersigned are desirous of partici...
...ainment before your departure from Chi...
...ion of the talented services of the Scotch ...
...We therefore beg leave to tender ...
...plimentary benefit on Friday, February 21st.
...Wm Clarke, A Booth, ...
...H Kennedy, Geo B Davis, ...
...Andrew Young, E Sonnet, ...
...John McGlashan, John Rankin, ...
...John Alston, J McDonald, ...
...R D Colvin, Chas Dodd, ...
...Wm McEachan, J Dugald, ...
...Thos Drummond, Alex Drummond, ...
...Chas M Murray, A D Gordon, ...
...and all the officers of the Scotch Regiment, ...
...and 20 other gentlemen.
...[REPLY.]
...SHERMAN HOUSE, February 20th, 1862.
...Officers of the Scotch Regiment, Alexan...
...Esq., and others:
...Your note received and duly appreciated, ...
...tendering me a Complimentary Benefit ...
...Friday next, has been highly gratified and ...
...honored by your kindly attention. ...
...Australia, among the mountains of Colorado ...
...hills of my native land—have ever been ...
...ful to me." Remembering this, it will be a ...
...pleasure to meet with such a mark ...
...ion from my countrymen, and especially ...
...with you. I assure you that I will endeavor ...
...on, on Friday night, shall be played as it is ...
...every evening. The whole of ...
...night and family at the top of the house ...
...spot to remain undismayed through this ...
...I know you will not be disappointed, ...
...have a good treat in return.
...Respectfully yours,
...JOHN HENRY ANDERSON.
...E WITH EXTRA GRANDEUR TO-NIGHT!
...[2d21 fri1]

...SONIC FESTIVAL OF
...ETTE LODGE NO. 18, A. F. & A. M.,
...At the Bridge House,
...ONDAY, February 24th, 1862,
...COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
...HITCHCOCK, JAMES B. SINCLAIR,
...GUDAM, M. SHIELD.
...$1.00; to behalf of the Committee of Arrange...
...at the Bridge House, on Monday evening.
...MIRASOLE'S DANCING
...ACADEMY,
...ation and Class Parties. Entrance on Madison ...
...ets at all times for beginners.
...Class every Tuesday and Saturday, ...
...is allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tues...
...Saturday evening. Schools and Parties ...
...ed. Music furnished by orchestra. ...
...ns, 2nd floor.

...For Sale.
...SALE—On easy terms, a ...
...Garden, with good House, Barn and ...
...s, and the land well improved, on Rine Island, ...
...ago. For further particulars apply to ...
...Gen. Gen. For further particulars apply to ...
...Gen. Agent, Chicago, or of the undersigned ...
...Rine Island. ...
...SALE OR RENT.—To ...
...and Lot No. 217 Wabash avenue, now oc...
...by T. S. Carter, is now offered for sale on ...
...terms. Possession given on the first of No...
...next. For further particulars enquire of ...
...SEXTON, Assignee of T. S. Carter. ...
...SALE.—A fine two sto...
...house on North Lasalle street, between Gran...
...streets, with eleven rooms, a good cellar, ...
...and other improvements. The house is ...
...The Lot is 20x71 2 feet. For particulars ...
...to H. MUNSON, Room 2 Tribune Building. ...
...RENT OR EXCHANGE.—Or...
...Tribune finds ready sale for twenty-five to ...
...thirty thousand copies per day, simply be...
...columns of advertisements and enterprise please the ...
...public, while the secession Tribune is obliged to ...
...resort to intimidation and black mail tricks to ...
...get rid of one-fifth the number.

...Relief for the Wounded—The Rush ...
...at Cairo.

...The rush of humane and loyal citizens from ...
...all parts of the West to the relief of the ...
...wounded at Fort Donelson was wonderful. ...
...At Cairo, Dr. Cullum commenced receiving ...
...dispatches from town after town, city ...
...after city, State after State, of the coming ...
...delegations until he exclaimed that he would ...
...be more puzzled what to do with the nurses ...
...than with the wounded. The train from Cen...
...tralia on that night consisted of over *forty cars* ...
...densely packed, and ran into Cairo six hours ...
...behind time. Here and there were anxious ...
...relatives, but the majority were volunteers in ...
...the cause of the country and its brave and ...
...victorious soldiers.
...Cairo was not a particularly agreeable place ...
...to tarry in after the heavy rains of the pre...ceding night, and the steamers bound to Pa...ducah were overcrowded with nurses. At ...least one hundred of the Springfield delega...tion were unable to get through.
...Mrs. Gen. Grant and four children, unable ...
...to get a pass to Fort Donelson to join her ...
...husband, came up the Illinois Central, and ...
...proceeded to Cincinnati.

...Re-opening Trade.

...It is regarded probable that as soon as the ...
...rebel armies are beaten out of Tennessee, the ...
...order of Mr. Chase, preventing the exportation ...
...of provisions, medicines and the like into ...
...the South, will be rescinded, so far as Ten...nessee is concerned, and that that whole ...
...country will again be opened to commer...cial transactions. As it is possible to draw ...
...supplies of cotton and tobacco from at ...
...least one-half of the South by way of ...
...Tennessee, the opening of trade in this ...
...quarter would soon produce a marked ...
...effect upon the general industry of the ...
...country. A million of bales of cotton could ...
...easily be gathered by Indian commerce ...
...from the South, and this amount fur...nished to our factories would again set ...
...them going, with a portion to spare for ...
...the English market. With a blockade on the ...
...coast and an active internal commerce, the ...
...North will be benefited in every way; first, ...
...by the carriage of cotton, tobacco, hemp, and ...
...other southern products through the country, ...
...and their transportation to Europe; and ...
...second, by the sale of goods to such of the ...
...southern States as are thus re-opened, which ...
...are now in great need of them.

...Thanks to the Army.

...In the House of Representatives on Tues...day, the Senate resolution was unanimously ...
...passed tendering the thanks of Congress to ...
...Capt. Dupont and the officers and men under ...
...his command for the decisive and splendid ...
...victory at Port Royal in November last.
...The House also adopted, by a like unani...mous vote, the Senate resolution, tendering ...
...the thanks of Congress to the army and navy ...
...for, under the providence of Almighty God, ...
...achieving a series of brilliant victories over ...
...the enemy, and in behalf of the Union and the ...
...Constitution.
...The following resolution, submitted by Mr. ...
...Washburne, was unanimously adopted:
...*Resolved*, As a mark of respect for the memory ...
...of the brave men who have been killed, and sym...pathy with the wounded, in the ...
...recent victories of our arms in South Carolina, ...
...Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virgi...nia, as a testimonial of the profound admi...ration of this House for the persistent and un...daunted courage of all the officers and soldiers, ...
...and the patriotism and valor which have endeared ...
...themselves and overshrouded upon the country ...
...imperishable honor and renown, that this House ...
...do now adjourn.

...PIANOS.
...An assortment of Pianos and Melodeons ...
...and rent. Organ for sale cheap. ...
...KINSLEY & CO., ...
...No. 86 Randolph street. ...
...RENT.—PIANOS AN...
...MELODEONS

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1862. NUMBER 194.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1862.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

By the President of the United States, a Proclamation.

It is recommended to the people of the United States that they assemble in their customary places for public solemnities on the 22d day of February, and celebrate the anniversary of the birth day of the Father of his Country, by causing to be read to them his farewell address.

☞ The Chicago *Times* anticipates obtaining a large increase of circulation among its new friends at Camp Douglas. The only drawback is the question of pay. If it will accept Jeff. Davis's shinplasters "redeemable six months after the conclusion of peace," it can double its present circulation. It will not be necessary to change the tone of the paper in the least, to suit it to the tastes of its new patrons, who will find in its columns, as much slang about "Northern Abolitionists," and as much cant about "Southern Constitutional rights" as they were accustomed to see at home in their own secession organs.

REMPTION OF PAYMENTS

—Not *specie* payments, by the banks is one of the near probabilities hinging upon the passage of the "legal tender" clause in the Treasury Note Bill now before Congress. We understand that the banks of the West—Ohio, Indiana and Iowa—are making preparations to redeem as soon as the paper currency of the Government shall be clothed with the legal attributes of coin, and that all the outstanding circulation of these institutions will at once be called in, to be reissued hereafter or to remain locked up in their vaults, as their interest may demand. If this occurs, the large amounts of coin held by these banks will become so much dead capital on their hands or, what is more likely, will be sent to New York for shipment abroad. The latter is a calamity which seems inevitable from the compulsory financial arrangements of the Government, but which is nevertheless to be deprecated by all who hope for a speedy restoration of our financial to vigorous health. The preparations in the West are probably but an imitation of what is going on more extensively in the East. Between all, the time is being hurried on in which a gold coin will be as rare, save at an exorbitant premium, as patriotism in South Carolina, or honest hairs in Floyd's head.

☞ The Chicago *Times* scolds like a drab at the news-dealers and train-boys who supply some of the railroad trains, because they don't sell a larger number of its secession issues. It calls them a "nuisance that must be abated," and "pestilent Abolitionists." It threatens to "bombard" the railroads unless the companies cause more copies of the *Times* to be sold on their trains.

The poor train-boys are not to blame. They get rid of all the *Times* for which there is a demand, and hardly a day passes but they get "stuck" with copies that can't be sold. If they happen to have THE TRIBUNE enough to supply the demand, not one traveler in ten will purchase a *Times*. It is only when the sale of TRIBUNES is exhausted that the boys can shove off the secession *Times* on people. Why should the boys be abused because the public will not buy it? The fault is with the editors. If they would publish a more loyal paper and exclude obscene advertisements from their columns they would have less cause of complaint on account of the contemptible circulation. Few respectable families will permit the nasty thing to cross their thresholds, and few really loyal citizens will be seen reading it. The politics and style of the *Times* are suited for the latitude of Vicksburg or Charleston. It is published ten degrees too far North for its principles. The trouble is not with the railroads or newsagents, but with itself. The "reform" must begin in its sanctum. Let the "nuisances" there brand be "abated," and its circulation will improve. It will continue to be hard up and in the dirt with the community at large, until this reform is effected. The threat of "bombarding" railroads with its little pop-gun, unless they sell more of its lenses, is ludicrous. The attempt to levy black mail on the news agent will prove a failure, as no amount of its blasting will impel them to purchase more copies of it than can be sold. The law of supply and demand rules as inexorably in respect to newspapers as any of other article. The *Times* finds ready sale for twenty-five to thirty thousand copies per day, simply because its sentiments and enterprise please the public, while the secession *Times* is obliged to resort to intimidation and black mail tricks to get rid of one-fifth the number.

Relief for the Wounded—The Rush at Cairo.

The rush of humane and loyal citizens from all parts of the West to the relief of the wounded at Fort Donelson was wonderful. At Cairo, Dr. Cullum commenced receiving dispatches from town after town, city after city, State after State, of the coming delegations until he exclaimed that he would be more puzzled what to do with the nurses than with the wounded. The train from Centralia on that night consisted of over *forty cars* densely packed, and ran into Cairo six hours behind time. Here and there were anxious relatives, but the majority were volunteers in the cause of the country and its brave and victorious soldiers.

Cairo was not a particularly agreeable place to tarry in after the heavy rains of the preceding night, and the steamers bound to Paducah were overcrowded with nurses. At least one hundred of the Springfield delegation were unable to get through.

Mrs. Gen. Grant and four children, unable to get a pass to Fort Donelson to join her husband, came up the Illinois Central, and proceeded to Cincinnati.

Re-opening Trade.

It is regarded probable that as soon as the rebel armies are beaten out of Tennessee, the order of Mr. Chase, preventing the exportation of provisions, medicines and the like into the South, will be rescinded, so far as Tennessee is concerned, and that that whole country will again be opened to commercial transactions. As it is possible to draw supplies of cotton and tobacco from at least one-half of the South by way of Tennessee, the opening of trade in this quarter would soon produce a marked effect upon the general industry of the country. A million of bales of cotton could easily be gathered by Indian commerce from the South, and this amount furnished to our factories would again set them going, with a portion to spare for the English market. With a blockade on the coast and an active internal commerce, the North will be benefited in every way; first, by the carriage of cotton, tobacco, hemp, and other southern products through the country, and their transportation to Europe; and second, by the sale of goods to such of the southern States as are thus re-opened, which are now in great need of them.

Thanks to the Army.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the Senate resolution was unanimously passed tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. Dupont and the officers and men under his command for the decisive and splendid victory at Port Royal in November last.

The House also adopted, by a like unanimous vote, the Senate resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress to the army and navy for, under the providence of Almighty God, achieving a series of brilliant victories over the enemy, and in behalf of the Union and the Constitution.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Washburne, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, As a mark of respect for the memory of the brave men who have been killed, and sympathy with the wounded, in the recent victories of our arms in South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia, as a testimonial of the profound admiration of this House for the persistent and undaunted courage of all the officers and soldiers, and the patriotism and valor which have endeared themselves and overshrouded upon the country imperishable honor and renown, that this House do now adjourn.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Friends and Fellow Citizens!

The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed to decline being considered among the number of those of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you at the same time to do me the justice to be assured that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in, the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference to what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this previous to the last election had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you; but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that, in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous task were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust I will only say that I have, with good intentions, contributed towards the organization and administration of the Government the best exertions of which a very fallible judgment was capable. Not unconscious in the outset of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience, in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me more and more that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that, if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services, they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe that, while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of the debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that, under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging, in situations in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism, the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence; that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free constitution which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained; that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made complete by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimular occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence; the support of your tranquility at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of AMERICAN, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have in common cause fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint councils and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings and success.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest. Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the Union of the whole.

The *North*, in the unrestrained intercourse with the *South*, protected by the equal laws of a common government, finds in the productions of the latter great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprise and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The *South*, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the *North*, sees its agriculture grow and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the *North*, it finds its particular navigation invigorated; and, while it contributes to in different ways to nourish and increase the general mass of national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength to which itself is unequally adapted. The *East*, in a like intercourse with the *West*, already finds, and in the progressive improvement of interior communications by land and water, will more and more find a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad or manufactures at home. The *West* derives from the *East* supplies requisite to its growth and comfort, and, what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it finds in the navigation of the *lower* enjoyment of indispensable *outlets* for its own productions to the weight, influence and the future maritime strength of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as *one nation*. Any other tenure by which the *West* can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be infinitely precarious.

While, then, every part of our country thus feels an immediate and particular interest in union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find in the united mass of means and efforts greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations; and what is of inestimable value, they must derive from a union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves which so frequently afflict neighboring countries not tied together by the same governments, which their own rivalships alone would be able to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues would stimulate and embitter. Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty: in this respect it is that your union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the UNION as the primary object of patriotic desire. Is there a doubt whether a common Government can embrace so large a sphere? Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. It is well worth a fair and full experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to union affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who, in any quarter, may endeavor to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs, as a matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by *geographical* discriminations—*Northern* and *Southern*, *Atlantic* and *Western*—whence designing men may endeavor to incite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head; they have seen, in the negotiation by the Executive and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at that event throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions propagated among them of a policy in the general government and in the Atlantic States unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi; they have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain and that with Spain, which secure to them everything they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely, for the preservation of these advantages, on the Union by which they were procured? Will they not wisely count upon the danger to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your union, a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances, in all times, have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay by the adoption of a constitution of government better calculated than your former for an intimate union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This Government, the offspring of your own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and your support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and alter their constitutions of government. But the constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish government, presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract, or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force; to put, in the place of the delegated will of the nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans digested by common councils and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines by which cunning, ambition, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people and to usurp for themselves the reins of government; destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite, not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. One method of assault may be to effect in the forms of the constitution alterations which will impair the energies of the system and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of government as of other human institutions; that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country; that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that, for the efficient management of your common interests in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the State, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical discriminations. Let me now take a more comprehensive view, and warn you, in the most solemn manner, against the baneful effects of the spirit of party generally.

This spirit, unfortunately, is inseparable from our nature, having its root in the strongest passions of the human mind. It exists under different shapes in all governments, more or less stifled, controlled, or repressed; but in those of a popular form, it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent despotism. The disorders and miseries which result gradually incline the minds of men to seek security and repose in the absolute power of an individual; and sooner or later the chief of some prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this disposition to the purposes of his own elevation on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which ought not to be entirely out of sight), the common and continual mischiefs of the spirit of party are sufficient to make it the interest and duty of a wise people to discourage and restrain it.

It serves always to distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealousies and false alarms; kindles the animosity of one part against another; foments occasionally riot and insurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the administration of the government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true, and in governments of a monarchical cast patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor upon the spirit of party. But in those of the popular character, in governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency it is certain there will always be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose. And there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be, by force of public opinion, to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its bursting into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it should consume.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it, which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of the position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and constituting each different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for, though this in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

It is substantially true that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule, indeed, extends, with more or less force, to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expense by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursement to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not unfrequently throwing upon posterity the burthen which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your Representatives, but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind that toward the payment of debts, there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be a decisive reason against hasty addition to the mass of the debt, so far as shall suffice to keep pace with sudden urgencies, and not any disposition to exaggerate this resource on light occasions, is the true way to diminish the necessity of the use of it

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1862.

WHO SHALL PAY THE COSTS?

If the war should be substantially ended by July 1st, 1862, and the army discharged by January 1st, 1863, there will be a National Debt of eight hundred millions occasioned by the rebellion. And the question is, who shall pay it, principal and interest—the rebels who caused it, or the Union people who put down the revolt? The interest on this debt will amount to fifty-five millions per annum. Illinois' share of the debt, if the Union people have to pay it, will be *sixty millions*, and the annual interest on the same about *four* millions. But in addition to this heavy sum, our people will be taxed to support an army of not less than 100,000 men, which must be maintained for several years to secure peace and repose, and also an immense navy to guard the sea coasts and rivers. The country must never again be found in the defenseless and unprepared condition in which it was one year ago. Public safety forbids it,—no matter how much it may cost to be always prepared to meet domestic or foreign foes. Every man's liberties, property and business are at stake, and therefore the peace of the country must be preserved regardless of expense.

But who shall pay the bill of costs made in putting down the rebellion? Whose property shall be taken to liquidate the principal and pay the interest? The Republicans with one voice declare that the property of the rebels must pay it. The Union taxpayers will suffer enough without being called on to pay the frightful bill of costs created by the rebels. All true Union Democrats hold the same view as the Republicans on this important matter. But there is another class of secession sympathizers, whose organ is the Chicago *Times*, who are opposed to making the rebels pay the expense of the war. They want the North to pay it. This important question is going to become an issue before the people. The straight Unionists will insist on assessing the war debt on the property of the traitors, and rebel sympathizers will contend for levying it on the property of the citizens of the loyal States. The question perhaps, is susceptible of compromise. If sixty millions must come out of Illinois, let it be assessed on the property of those who oppose confiscating the property of the rebels. By this means their secesh friends will escape the burden, and they will have all the glory and honor of shouldering it for them. They have no right to ask them to share the load with them who want to place it on the backs of the rebels, where it properly belongs. The debt has got to be paid; either the rebels who caused it or their Northern sympathizers, must furnish the money. Somebody's property has got to be "confiscated." Shall it be that of the guilty or of the innocent? We have heard a great deal said and sung about the "constitutional rights of the South." Let us see whether the North has any constitutional rights. The question is, shall South Carolina rebels or Illinois loyalists pay the cost of restoring the national authority over South Carolina? Shall the tax payers of the loyal States pay the seven or eight hundred millions incurred in saving the Union, or shall those who participated in the attempt to destroy it, be compelled to foot the bill of costs?

THE IMMINENT DANGER.

With every advance of our Union armies into the heart of Secessia—with every victory of the loyal forces over the rebel hordes who have raised their impious hands against the Republic—the cry of the Northern advocates of Human Slavery, that we must not push our advantages too far; that we must remember that the South has "constitutional rights," and that we must not humiliate secession by too great a victory; that this must not be suffered to "degenerate" into an "Abolition war,"—this cry and more of the same sort grows more and more distinct. Even at a meeting called in this city, to take measures for the relief of the wounded Illinois men at Fort Donelson, this was the sing-song of two of the speakers, who, in their incredible zeal for the safety of negro breeding and amalgamation, forgot the wounded of their own State, torn by the bullets that these same nigger-drivers sent, and went off into deprecatory harangues, which, fortunately for these sympathizers, our soldiers were too far off to hear. From this spirit which is ever breaking out; from this craven fear that the business of man-selling and women-whipping may receive a check by the onward progress of the Federal arms; from this mistaken mawkishness which turns pale at the thought of pushing the war to its only safe conclusion—the subjugation of the rebels, the abrogation of their State Governments, and the establishment of territorial rule on the ruins, the country has more to fear than from Jeff. Davis and all his tatterdemalions. Any treaty with the rebels in their organized "confederate" capacity, any diplomatic billing-and-cooing, no matter what the result, will be the disgrace of the Federal power, a *quasi* recognition of the bastard Government, a humiliation to all loyal men, and an ever-to-be-remembered incentive to future rebellion. The revolt must be put down by force of arms. The men whose bad ambition and infinite falsehood have incited and guided it must be hunted to their holes and then be hung as malefactors or consent to be forever banished from the country that their crimes have impoverished and disgraced. The assertion of the Federal power must be co-extensive with the area of the Republic; and without terms, quibbles or concessions it must be accepted as the supreme law. Unconditional submission is that for which true men will struggle. Without it, any peace is but a hollow truce—a breathing spell—to be followed by new outpourings of blood. Though it may cost half a million of lives, and though the Cotton States should smoke with fire from Texas to Charleston, and though every slave should be set free, it must be attained, or the battle is for nought.

TELEGRAPHIC PROJECTS.

The London *Observer*, in an article relative to a telegraph between Europe and America, says:

There is reason to believe that attempts will shortly be made to connect England and America once more by the electric telegraph, and this time with greatly increased prospects of permanent success. Recent occurrences have impressed the Governments of England and the United States with the enormous importance of such a means of communication, and the President and Government of the United States have decided on giving every support in their power to any well-considered project of that kind. The Government of the United States have, in a liberal manner, offered to subscribe one half of the sum which would be required for making the cable, and give the use of vessels of every kind in assisting to lay it, provided the British Government will grant the remaining portion of the sum.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who took so active a part in reference to the former Atlantic telegraph, we are informed, has undertaken a mission to this country for the purpose of inducing the British Government to act in a spirit of equal liberality and co-operation with this friendly offer on the part of the United States. As further evidence of the friendly spirit which has actuated this offer, the Government of the United States are perfectly content that the telegraph should have its terminus on British territory, as that will afford the nearest point of communication with England or Ireland. Any arrangements that would be entered into between the two Governments would, of course, provide for the efficient working and use of the line, and would guarantee its protection by both countries in the event of hostilities. We are at a loss to see upon what grounds our Government can refuse to respond favorably to the offer, which, if not already made, will shortly be submitted to its consideration.

We do not know what authority the *Observer* has for its statements, nor do we know that Secretary Seward is, without the concurrence of Congress, authorized to make pledges in behalf of our Government for the expenditure implied in this telegraphic project. But, from the pertinacity with which certain Senators are seeking an appropriation for a line from San Francisco, by the way of Behring's Straits, to the mouth of the Amoor—the expense of the line, when built, to be defrayed in part by the Russian Government—we are inclined to think that there has been at Washington an understanding between the leading members of Congress, the Cabinet and certain foreign ministers, for the elaboration of a plan by which all parts of the civilized world north of the Equator will be brought into telegraphic connection with each other. Though this is not a time for Government to enter into any new projects not demanded by its military necessities, few would object to any reasonable expenditure on its part for the accomplishment of so beneficent a purpose.

DOMESTIC SECESH.

Our local column recently contained brief reference to the fact that on two occasions of no distant date the secession sympathies of some of the women in this community had the shamelessness to dare open manifestation, and object to the use of the national emblems as decorations for the hall and the vestry room, when on both occasions it was the design to appeal to our public for their money and aid to the causes represented. One of these was a church, the other an institution that appeals to the hearts of all our residents, and never in vain. The statement we made has justly caused some stir, as we supposed it would. It should be distinctly understood that in each instance the female traitors were overawed and voted down by indignant patriot women whose hearts are right, and whose loved ones are in the armies of the Union. The point we made was, as to the course of those who dared thus insult the sentiment of this community. Such treason may be left for the women to punish, and we wish to see the penalty exacted. The Home for the Friendless can well spare from among the women who are zealous in its maintenance and support, every traitor in crinoline who dares avow enmity to the Government, and who loses no opportunity to avail herself of the immunity of her sex to insult the sentiment of those who have sent their sons and brothers forth to the wars. And any church in the city will be the stronger if every spiteful woman who opposes the use of the Star Spangled Banner as a decoration, on public occasions, is so severely tabooed as to seek her affinities elsewhere. We have no change to make in the item of news our reporter gave the public, and the exposure will do good. Let every resident of this city and of the North, which has suffered so much in this unholy rebellion, feel that treason is a crime, that expressed sympathy for it is a participation in that crime. Let their be no squeamishness about this thing, every man and every woman must be for the Union or against it; and the latter in either sex should meet with its just social penalty if no more.

THE CUMBERLAND GAP.

ADVANCE OF A FEDERAL COLUMN.

The Gap Probably Ours.

Our readers must not forget that while Gen. Buell is pressing on toward Nashville hot after the retreating force from Bowling Green, and while the victorious boys, under Gen. Grant, are preparing to make an advance from Fort Donelson, a column is pushing steadily forward to take and hold Cumberland Gap, and, in due time, to seize the great Tennessee and Virginia road at Knoxville, and cut off the communication between the secession forces in the East and Southwest. Of the progress of that column, we have late and important intelligence in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of Thursday. The correspondent of that paper says:

CAMP AT FLAT LICK, KNOX CO., February 14, 1862.

The weather for the past few days has been bright and pleasant, more like early spring than the middle of winter. The 2d Tennessee came to this spot, and encamped on Tuesday night, 11th inst. The 1st Tennessee kept on about a mile further, and pitched their tents. The forces of this expedition, which, I suppose, will be dubbed the Second Cumberland Gap-Expedition, second edition, are getting pretty well together; and by the deliberate way in which we move along, whoever controls the thing means to give us ample time to get a good ready.

A portion, if not all, of Mundy's Cavalry is ahead of us, and in the vicinity of Cumberland Ford. Wetmore's Battery is also a short distance ahead. [We omit our correspondent's statement of the regiments composing the expedition.—EDS. COM.]

Flat Lick is eight miles from Barboursville, and Barboursville is twenty-four miles from London.

Cumberland Ford is eight miles from Flat Lick, and the Gap is sixteen miles from the Ford.

So the head of our column on the 14th—a week ago—was within twenty miles of the Gap and steadily pressing forward. What our boys will find there, this correspondent tells:

In the Gap, at present, are only two pieces of regiments, one under Churchwell, the other under Rains. And as they have had pressed wagons for some time hauling away the meat that had been salted and stored there, the impression is, that if we march on the Gap now, no enemy will oppose us. Various and sundry rumors, of mighty import, are afloat. He who believes all he hears is a fool, and the best way to handle rumors is by common sense deductions.

This being true, this strong position is probably now in possession of the Federal troops; and these forces are in condition to resume their march, which the description of affairs in East Tennessee would seem to invite. We quote from the *Commercial's* letter:

Twenty-two men from Hamilton Co., East Tennessee, reached our camp this morning. They met with no difficulty in their passage out, and neither saw nor heard of any secession troops on their route; there is no doubt of the mountain counties being all quiet. I inquired particularly about the railroad, whether there was any unusual stir there, and whether there were many troops passing over the road. All is quiet along the railroad, there is no unusual stir, and there are but few if any troops passing over the road. So it may safely be put down that Beauregard's having gone to Bowling Green with 20,000 men, and that all the secession forces are being emptied into Tennessee from Virginia—is a *canard*.

We can hardly credit this report, because though the rebels have had many and serious reverses, they cannot be so lacking in military sense nor so deficient in military resources as to surrender Knoxville, and thus cut themselves hopelessly in twain, without an effort, which this intelligence does not indicate.

The News at Nashville.

A military correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal*, writing from Munfordsville, Ky., states that just before he left our Green river camps, a gentleman had just reached there, who had left Nashville on the day of the reception of the news of the fall of Fort Donelson. He is a very strong Union man, and had premeditated an escape to our lines some time since, but the strictness of the rebel guards had prevented the consummation of his plans, until everything had been thrown into confusion by this, to the rebels, most terrible news. He represents the state of excitement at Nashville as being unparalleled. A perfect panic reigned throughout the whole city. The streets were thronged with people wild with excitement. Leading rebels were making speeches from store-goods boxes, from the street corners, to the excited populace, stating that the "Federals" were upon them, the city was defenseless, and appealing to every man who had any species of fire arms to rally to the defense of the place. He says that these appeals had but very little effect, and there seemed to be little, if any, system about anything that looked to resistance. During the confusion he made good his escape to Munfordsville.

Gen. Buckner Indicted for Treason.

The Louisville *Journal* of Wednesday says Judge Catron of Tenn., of the United States Supreme Court, holding a session of the Circuit Court in that city, had issued a bench warrant for the arrest of Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, for treason, and that an officer left for Cairo Wednesday evening, to obtain him at the hands of the military authorities there. It was thought at Louisville that no objection would be made by Gen. Grant to the proposition of Judge Catron, to deal with the miscreant himself. The venerable judge is a fugitive from his home in Nashville, and will not be disposed to stand on nice points of law in sending Buckner at once to the gallows, where he may end his ignoble life. Deputy United States Marshal Merriwether carried the process to Cairo.

☞ The arrangement of the forces at Port Royal and Tybee is as follows: The 3d Rhode Island will garrison Fort Welles, on the north side of Port Royal entrance, and the 3d New Hampshire garrison the opposite fort on Hilton Head. Gen. Wright commands the force at Tybee; Gen. Viele the force between Fort Pulaski and Savannah; and Gen. Stevens the force above Beaufort, threatening the Charleston and Savannah Railway. Hilton Head is the port of entry and debarkation, and thence a horse railroad runs across the island to the forces besieging Fort Pulaski.

☞ A London jury, after long months of weary examination, has decided that one William Windham, heir to a handsome estate, though squandering his time and money in a life of beastial dissipation, "was capable of taking care of himself and his affairs." He will be a pauper and a broken man in two years, but the law has nothing to do with it.

A WEEK AGO.

Saturday at Fort Donelson.

Animated Description.

We find in the *Missouri Democrat* an account of the doings on Saturday at Fort Donelson, so graphic and complete that we, though it may sound like a thrice told tale, transfer it to our columns:

Saturday, which was destined to witness the grand denouement of the tragedies which had a scene about Donelson, was cold, damp and cheerless. Our troops, however, had but little time to cogitate upon the weather, or any other subject, ere they were called upon to attend to more serious matters. The enemy, during the night, had transferred several of their batteries to portions of their works within a few hundred feet of which our extreme right wing was resting. Upon the first coming of dawn, these batteries suddenly opened on the Ninth, Eighteenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first regiments, comprising Oglesby's Brigade, and who had the advance. Simultaneously with the opening of the batteries, a force of about 12,000 infantry and a regiment of cavalry was hurled against the Brigade with a vigor which, made against less steady and well-disciplined troops, must surely have resulted in their entire demolition.

Sudden and unexpected as was the sally on the part of the enemy, it did not find the gallant Illinoisans unprepared to meet them. The attack was made in columns of regiments which poured in upon the little band from no less than three directions. Every regiment of the brigade found itself opposed to three, and in many cases no less than four different regiments. Undismayed, however, by the greatly superior force of the enemy, and unsupported by adequate artillery, the brigade not only held their own, but upon two occasions actually drove the rebels fairly into their entrenchments, but only to be pressed back again into their former position, until at last, having expended every round of their ammunition, they were obliged to retire and give way to the advancing regiments of Col. W. H. L. Wallace's brigade of the Eleventh, Twentieth, Seventeenth, Forty-fifth, Forty-eighth Illinois, and Forty-ninth 49th Indiana regiments.

Here again was the battle continued with redoubled vigor, now one side and now another giving way. Our troops fought with the coolness of veterans and the desperation of devils. I would not diminish the gallantry of our own troops by saying that the enemy did not fight bravely and well. They did both. An exact statement of the varying fortunes of the field for the three or four hours following the first attack, it is impossible at present to definitely present. Suffice it to say, our troops *fought*, and not only fought, and fought courageously, but fought coolly and scientifically. In the thickest of the fight, where officers had to remove the dead bodies of their men out of the way of the backward wheels, regiments coolly performed maneuvers which Scott in his tactics pronounced impossible to be made on the battlefield.

The battle, for the most part, was fought in a forest, with a thick undergrowth beneath, and regiments acted mostly on the principle of hitting a head wherever it could be found. Swarming on all sides of them, they were not at a loss to find them. One regiment was only driven from before them when another sprung up to take its place, and there is hardly a regiment of the force engaged but was opposed to triple its numbers. Thus went the tide of battle for five hours—now gaining a little, but upon the whole obliged to retire. Officers and men dropped upon all sides. Field officers were borne killed and wounded from the field, and their next in command coolly took their places and continued the fight. Lieut. Col. White of the Thirty-first, Lieut. Col. Smith of the Forty-eighth, Lieut. Col. Irvin of the Twentieth, and Major Post of the Eighth Illinois, and scores of company officers were all killed, gallantly leading on their men.

Cols. Logan, Lawler and Ransom were wounded, but yet firm in their determination never to yield.

And still with unyielding courage the gallant Illinoisans and Indianians would not acknowledge themselves vanquished. When the last cartridge had been expended, and orders were given to retire, for other regiments to take their place, soldiers, grim with smoke and powder, would angrily inquire for what, and beg to be allowed to use the bayonet. But it was not in the power of mortal man, occupying the position ours did, and exposed to such a raking artillery fire as the enemy subjected them to, to maintain their ground against the overwhelming force which the rebels continued to push against them.

Oglesby's, W. H. L. Wallace's and McArthur's brigades were successively obliged to retire; a portion of Schwartz's and McAllister's batteries had been lost and gained, and lost again, and it was not until the advancing enemy had reached Craft's brigade, and Taylor's and Willard's batteries could be brought into action, that we were able to stem the tide. These two batteries outdid themselves. Grape, canister and shrapnel, and an uninterrupted musketry fire from the First Nebraska, Forty-eighth and Fifty-eighth Ohio, proved too much for the so far victorious foe, and they at last were obliged to retire.

By this time it was noon. Gen. Grant had just returned from the landing, where he had a conference with Commodore Foote. That officer had informed the General that it was impossible for him to put his gunboats in a condition to make another attack, for several days at least. Notwithstanding this, upon being informed of the severe repulse our troops had met with in the morning, he saw that some immediate action on our part was necessary to retrieve the day.

He immediately gave orders to his Generals of divisions to prepare for an immediate and general attack along the entire lines. The regiments which had suffered most severely in the morning were withdrawn. Gen. Lew Wallace was given a division composed of two regiments of his own brigade, (the Eighth Missouri and Eleventh Indiana,) and several other regiments; whose loss in the action of the morning had been but slight, and was given the job of clearing the ground we had lost in the morning, while Gen. Smith, commanding the left, received orders to storm the works under which his division was lying.

GENERAL SMITH'S COMMAND.

Gen. Smith is, emphatically, a fighting man, and as may be imagined, the events of the morning had tended to decrease in no measure his pugnacity. When he received his long desired orders for an assault of the enemy's works, his eyes glistened with a fire which, could it have been seen by his maligners, would have left them in no doubt as to his private feelings in regard to the present contest. All the arrangements were complete by 3 o'clock, and his column was put in motion soon after. The force under his command was as follows:

Col. Cook's Brigade—Seventh Illinois, Fiftieth do., Twelfth Iowa, Thirteenth Missouri, Fifty-second Indiana.

Col. Lauman's Brigade—Second Iowa, Seventh Iowa, Fourteenth Iowa, Twenty-fifth Indiana, Fifty-sixth Indiana.

Under cover of Capt. Stone's Missouri battery, this force began to assault. It was a formidable undertaking, which, under a less brave and skillful commander than Gen. Smith, might have proved a disastrous failure.

The hills at this point are among the most precipitous of those upon which the enemy were posted. Selecting the Second and Seventh Iowa, and the Fifty-second Indiana for the storming party, Gen. Smith deflected the main portion of his divison to the right, and having succeeded in engaging the attention of the enemy at this point, himself headed the storming party and advanced upon the works from his extreme left. It was a most magnificent sight. Unappalled by the perfect storm of bullets which rained about him, the General on horseback, and with his hat on the point of his sword, preceded his troops, and inspired them with a furore there was no withstanding.

Steadily, with unbroken line, the gallant Hawkeyes and Indianians advanced. The enemy's grape and cannister came plowing through their ranks, but not a shot was fired in return. Closing up the ranks as one after another of the brave fellows dropped to the earth, and animated by the fearless example of their undaunted leader, they pressed steadily on. The works gained, one tremendous volley was poured into the astonished enemy, and, with fixed bayonets, a charge was made in their ranks which there was no withstanding. They fled in confusion over the hills, and at last we had penetrated the rebel Sebastopol, and the misfortunes of the morning were retrieved. Capt. Stone's battery, which, in the meantime, had been doing tremendous execution in the rebel ranks, was promptly advanced to the position gained, and instantly supported by the remainder of his division, the point was secured against any force the enemy could bring to bear against it.

GEN. LEW. WALLACE'S ATTACK ON THE RIGHT.

In the meantime, Gen. Lew. Wallace had completed his preparations for an attack on the enemy occupying the position he had wrested from us in the morning, some two miles and a half to the right. Just as his column was being put in motion, a messenger arrived with the joyful tidings that Smith was inside of the intrenchments.

With a cheer that resounded far and near, the irresistible 8th Missouri and 11th Indiana, which occupied the front, advanced on the double quick into the encounter they had so long been seeking. These two regiments, from their superiority in drill and fighting capacities, have been considered a "crack corps," and most nobly did they uphold to the letter their enviable reputation.

They did not tarry long to bother with powder and ball, but with a shout, of itself terrific enough to appal their foes, gave them the cold steel with a will which will long be remembered. Shell and round shot, grape and cannister were hurled at them in vain. Still onward they pressed, and regiment after regiment fled before them. Valiantly supported by the first Nebraska, Thirteenth Missouri, and other regiments of Col. Thayer's and Craft's brigades, a steady advance was made, until by dusk the ground which had been so hotly contested in the morning, was ours again, and once more the rebels were forced to seek the protecting shadow of the earthworks.

The effect of these successes upon the army was electrical—six hours before, with gunboats disabled, and the enemy in possession of a portion of our ground, the position of affairs was gloomy, indeed. But now all was changed. Elated with victory, and the knowledge that at last they had obtained a foothold in the enemy's fortifications, and savage at the thought of the privations they had encountered, and at being so long balked in the possession of their prey, officers and men alike clamored for an immediate assault that night.

Gen. Grant, however, mindful of the risks attending such an operation, even with troops exhibiting such veteran characteristics as those under his command had displayed, wisely postponed the final *coup de main* till the coming of the morrow's light.

What the morrow brought forth, and how the rebels, worn out and dispirited by the protracted beleaguerment, concluded to give up their stronghold and lay down their arms, is already well known. The more detailed particulars of the surrender of Fort Donelson, and its cordon of field works, the departing mail allows me no time to speak of.

G. W. B.

☞ The Wisconsin Senate refuses to concur with the Assembly in expunging the State's Rights resolution of 1859, so the record cannot be corrected.

ILLINOIS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[From our Special Reporter.]

SPRINGFIELD, February 20, 1862.

Convention met. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Burch.

BANKS AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

The President announced the names of the six additional members of the Banks and Currency Committee to be: Messrs. Edwards, Ferry, Ross, Shelden, Coleman, Allen and Williamson.

BANKING LAW VOTE.

Mr. Anthony introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of State to report immediately the total vote given for and against the Banking Law.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE REPORT.

The report of the Judiciary Committee came up as the special order.

The first section being under discussion, Mr. Thornton of Shelby moved to strike out all after "Justices of the Peace" and beginning with "provided," and insert the following:

Provided, that the General Assembly shall have power to confer jurisdiction, in criminal cases, upon justices of the peace, to punish by imprisonment for a time not exceeding twenty days.

The following is the original section:

SEC. 1. The judicial power of this State shall be and hereby is vested in one supreme court, in circuit courts, in county courts, of civil or criminal jurisdiction, all of which shall be courts of record; and in justices of the peace: Provided, that inferior local courts may be established in cities when a majority of the voters, at any regular and annual election in said cities for city officers, shall so decide. But the said civil courts shall be uniform in their jurisdiction throughout the State, and shall be created, established and conducted under the same general laws; and said criminal courts shall also be uniform in their jurisdiction throughout the State, and shall be created, established and conducted under the same general laws.

Mr. Wentworth favored the proposition. He was for getting rid of all these inferior local courts and leaving minor cases to be decided by justices of the peace, who, being neighbors of the criminal, tempered justice with mercy and administered the law as it should be.

Mr. Underwood followed on the same side.

Mr. Fuller read from the returns of the Clerks of the Recorder's Courts in La Salle, Peru, Aurora, Elgin and elsewhere, showing that the business done in these might just as well have been done in the Circuit Courts of these Judicial Circuits.

Mr. Paddock was in favor of the section as it stands. He was not in favor of enlarging the jurisdiction of justices of the peace. He was not in favor of the section as it came from the Committee. It was an imposition on the rights of the people to cut them off from establishing inferior local courts. He defended the Recorder's Court of Chicago and complimented it as a terror to rogues and rascals, and without which Chicago would be overrun. Rich, powerful and politically influential men had failed either to overawe, browbeat or destroy it.

Mr. Thompson of McDonough supported Mr. Thornton's amendment.

Mr. Orme spoke against it. He said local criminal courts were an absolute necessity in some cities.

Mr. Edwards of Sangamon was in favor of the amendment of Mr. Thornton.

Mr. Vandeveer was also in favor of it.

Mr. Singleton said that his county, of 40,000 inhabitants, did not need a city criminal court.

Mr. Bartley spoke against the amendment of Mr. Thornton.

Mr. Purple made a strong speech in favor of the original section, as reported by the Committee.

Mr. Anthony made a speech against local courts in general. He was opposed to them, and wanted a general system with uniform jurisdiction.

Judge Purple answered him by showing that his section provided for just such courts where the people wanted them. He was astonished at the distrust of the people exhibited by members of this Convention. Some men on this floor want, apparently, to legislate for all time to come; to tie up the Legislature to such an extent that all it will have to do will be to see how it can violate the Constitution by some measure or other. He believed that the Convention did not reflect all the wisdom of the State. He had still some faith in the people and the legislatures they will elect in the future.

Mr. Edwards responded, taking his former positions.

CHANGE IN HOUR OF MEETING.

Mr. Allen of Williamson offered a resolution that in future the morning sessions of the Convention will commence at nine o'clock. Adopted.

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

The President, by unanimous consent, added the name of Mr. Shelden of Winnebago to the Committee on Judicial Circuits.

On motion of Mr. Joslyn the Convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

CONVENTION TO ADJOURN OVER SATURDAY.

Mr. Wall offered a resolution that when the Convention adjourn on Friday night it be until Monday.

Gen. Singleton suggested until Tuesday.

Mr. Burr suggested that the Convention meet Saturday morning to hear the Declaration of Independence and Washington's Farewell Address read, and then adjourn until Monday.

Mr. Thornton said that he would rather adjourn *sine die* than adjourn over until Tuesday.

Mr. Purple moved to amend, that when the Convention adjourn it adjourn till early in June.

Mr. Burr moved to lay this last motion on the table. Carried by ayes 38, noes 20.

Mr. Burr moved an amendment as follows, which was carried by a large vote:

WHEREAS, It is recommended by the President of the United States to the people thereof, that they assemble in there customary places of solemnity, on the 22d day of February, 1862, to celebrate the anniversary of Washington's birth day. Therefore be it

Resolved, That out of respect for the day and the proclamation of the President aforesaid, when the Convention meets on the morning of the 22d of February, it will meet only for the purpose of listening to the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and Washington's Farewell Address, after which it shall stand adjourned until Monday morning the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE REPORT AGAIN.

The Convention then passed to the consideration of the 1st section of the article on Judiciary, and struck out by a large vote, all after "Justices of the Peace" and beginning with "provided."

Mr. Joslyn moved to lay the substitute and amendment on the table. Ayes 22, noes 41. Lost.

The question being then taken on the motion to insert the proviso, it was carried by 45 ayes to 18 noes.

The section will thus stand as follows:

SEC. 1. "The judicial power of this State shall be and hereby is vested in one Supreme Court, in Circuit Courts, in County Courts, all of which shall be Courts of Record; and in Justices of the Peace: Provided, that the General Assembly shall have power to confer jurisdiction, in criminal cases, upon justices of the peace, to punish by imprisonment for a term not exceeding twenty days."

Section 2 was then taken up.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of five judges, three of whom shall form a quorum; and the concurrence of three of said judges shall, in all cases, be necessary to a decision.

Mr. Burr moved to strike out five and insert four, upon which he addressed the Convention. He thought four sufficient to do the work.

Mr. Edwards opposed the proposition. Four judges could not do the work.

Mr. Ficklin was in favor of three judges, two to form a quorum, and it requiring two to decide a case. He made a wild sort of a speech upon the subject, pitching into the written opinions of the judges, asserting they ought to be stopped, &c., &c.

Mr. O'Melveny was in favor of the section as reported.

Mr. Burns was in favor of five judges, and made an excellent speech upon the question. Mr. Burns is a man who seldom speaks, but when he does he always talks to the purpose, and never for buncombe.

Mr. Thornton was in favor of the section as reported. The Court, as at present constituted, is utterly unable to do the business before it.

Mr. Vandeveer attacked the Court for not doing the business before—

Mr. Fuller (interrupting) said that from a communication in the office of the Secretary of State, from the judges, it can be seen that the present business of the Court requires all the time of the judges, and that even then they are unable to accomplish it in the way that it properly should be.

Mr. Allen of Williamson said he should support Mr. Ficklin's amendment, and made a lengthy speech in favor of the same.

Judge Purple made and able speech in favor of five Judge. The Judges must examine all the authorities presented and they are numerous, as every one knows that lawyers cite all the authorities having any possible bearing in the cases. They must then write out their opinions. It we are to have a less number of Judges, in the name of God let us have but one and make him dictator, and let him decide without giving an opinion. He was ready now to point out that dictator, (looking at Mr. Wentworth) and he is one who will decide without giving an opinion, I have no doubt.

On striking out five and inserting three the ayes stood 27 and the noes 37, so the amendment of Mr. Ficklin was lost.

The motion then was on striking out five and inserting four, being Mr. Burr's proposition.

Mr. Purple asked for a division of the question.

On the motion to strike out the ayes were 27; noes 37. So the motion was lost.

Mr. Eades offered a substitute that the Supreme Court consist of three Judges, two to form a quorum, provided that the General Assembly shall have power to increase the number to five, three to form a quorum.

Judge Purple moved to lay the amendment on the table. Carried, ayes 41, noes 22.

Mr. Woodson offered a substitute, that the Supreme Court consist of four judges, the State to be divided into three districts; one judge to be elected from each district, and one from the State at large; the decision of two of the judges with that of the court below to confirm a case; and requiring the decision of three of the Judges to revoke a decision. Lost by ayes 37; noes 28.

SEC. 3. The State shall be divided into five grand divisions, as nearly equal as may be; and the qualified electors of each division shall elect one of said judges.

Mr. Wall moved to strike out five and insert three. Lost.

Mr. Thornton moved to insert "in population" after equal.

Mr. Allen of Williamson moved to insert "in territory."

Mr. Orme moved to strike out "as nearly equal as may be," which was adopted, and the section, so amended, was passed upon.

SEC. 4. The judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of nine years. One of them shall be chief justice, which shall be determined by lot in such manner as they may agree.

Mr. French moved to strike out nine and insert ten.

Mr. Ficklin moved to amend, and insert six. The number ten was finally agreed upon.

Mr. Fuller moved to amend the section so as to read as follows:

SEC. 4. The judges of the Supreme Court shall hold their offices for the term of ten years, and until their successors are elected and qualified, except that after the first election under this Constitution, the office of one of the said judges shall be vacated in two years, one in four years, one in six years, one in eight years and one in ten years, to be decided by lot: the judge having the longest time to serve shall be the first chief justice, and afterwards the judge holding the oldest commission.

SEC. 5. The Supreme Court shall hold a term annually in each of said grand divisions, the first of which courts shall be held at Chicago, in the first; at Ottawa, in the second; at Peoria, in the third; at Springfield in the fourth; and at Mount Vernon, in the fifth grand divisions.

Mr. Singleton offered a substitute, as follows:

"The Supreme Court shall hold one or more terms annually at the seat of Government, at such time as may be prescribed by law."

Judge Purple moved to amend that "after the year 1864 the seat of Government shall be removed to Peoria, where it shall be permanently established." [Laughter.] The amendment was laid on the table.

A RETURNED OFFICER CONGRATULATED.

Mr. Relly offered a resolution complimenting Captain Morgan of Monroe county, who left the Convention to engage in the battle of Fort Donelson, and had just returned, after participating in that glorious victory. The resolution was passed unanimously, and Capt Morgan returned thanks, after which the Convention adjourned without coming to a decision upon the 5th section.

THE JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

It looks as if there would be but one place for holding the Supreme Court, and that at Springfield, although it is extremely hard to say what this Convention *will* do. The report of the Committee is evidently very unsatisfactory to a great many, and the fight over it quite animated. I expect the discussion upon it will last for some days yet. The taking away of the power to create inferior criminal courts in cities for all time to come is a distrust to of the Legislature and people, which the best lawyers in the Convention protested against. No matter what the wants of these citizens will be in the future, they must be content to "grin and bear it," it is the degree of this Convention, which undertakes to legislate for the State in this respect in a very summary manner.

THE ORDINANCE APPROPRIATING $500,000.

I learn that the Treasurer is receiving letters from New York already, inquiring what can possibly be meant by the ordinance of the Convention appropriating $500,000 of ten per cent. bonds. It is a fatal blow at the credit of State. Some members who had voted for it, a few minutes afterwards in private, characterized it as a "humbug," "nuisance," &c. From this, it is evident that they went for it on the principle of "buncombe." And these members are the men who have been the loudest in their denunciations of the Governor, because he expended money to enable our volunteers to gain the victory which has done so much towards the successful termination of the war.

The truth is, the expectation heretofore has been that the war would be unpopular; that the Administration would fall under it, and that thus Gov. Yates would be hurled from power because he expended so much money uselessly in the defense of the "old flag." Now the picture is reversed, and your anti-war men and anti-State officer men are rushing forward to amend their records. But how do they succeed? Their conduct before was simply an injury to the State, an injury to our volunteers in the field, and an impediment to the progress of the war. Their action now, in passing this ordinance, is almost an act of aid and comfort to the enemy. It certainly is such a blow aimed at our State credit as must tend to cripple resources, and prevent Illinois from acting that part in the war which her position and resources demand she should act.

What next wild act of usurpation of authority will this Convention attempt?

THE FORT DONELSON PRISONERS

are passing up to-night. I have talked with some of them. They appear to have been well fed, but rather poorly clad, though they are not ragged. They say that they had but few killed within the fort from the fire of the gunboats—six killed and wounded, and that the Federals lost 2,000 killed and wounded and they about half that number in the battle at the out works. A man I spoke with said they did not blame Floyd and Pillow; that these two left because Buckner had determined to surrender in the morning, and that the soldiers in the Fort were surprised to find the white flag waving. No doubt Buckner saw he had no hope in holding out, and that in order to spare the effusion of blood uselessly, he gave up. Or may he not have hoped to make favorable terms for himself? He was a traitor to the Union once; may he not be a traitor to the Southern Confederacy now? Many of the prisoners say they are glad they are captured, as they had no heart for the fight, and were all but pressed into it. They think Tennessee is virtually ours. Others say the South will fight it out to the last. They say they have been very kindly treated since they got into the free States.

THE FIFTH CAVALRY.

The 5th Cavalry, Col. Hall Wilson, passed through this city on its way from Camp Butler by the ordinary roads. This is said to be one of the finest cavalry regiments in the State, and leaves here fully equipped in every appointment for the field. The following is the roster of the regiment:

COLONEL—Hall Wilson.
LIEUT. COLONEL—Benj. L. Wiley.
1ST MAJOR—Thos. A. Apperson.
2D " Abel H. Seley.
3D "
ADJUTANT—David M. Farney.
QUARTERMASTER—Robert C. Wilson.
SURGEON—Chas. W. Higgins.
ASS'T SURGEON—
CHAPLAIN—John. W. Wood.
QUARTERMASTER 1ST BATTALION—Chas. Necewanger.
QUARTERMASTER 2D BATTALION—Wm. N. Elliot.
" 3D " C. A. Mann.
ADJUTANT 1ST BATTALION—F. A. Nickey.
" 2D " O. F. Lindsey.
" 3D " E. P. Harris.

COMPANY A—E. W. Tierson, Captain; Charles Nicewanger, 1st Lieut.; G. Webster, 2d Lieut.
COMPANY B—Thos. McKee, Captain; Alf. Thayer, 1st Lieut.; D. A. Harrison, 2d Lieut.
COMPANY C—W. T. Withers, Captain; Jas. Depew, 1st Lieut.; J. A. Lawrence, 2d Lieut.
COMPANY D—H. A. Organ, Captain; S. J. R. Wilson, 1st Lieut.; C. Schell, 2d Lieut.
COMPANY E—G. W. McConkey, Captain; J. J. Adams, 1st Lieut; M. Glassco, 2d Lieut.
COMPANY F—H. P. Mumford, Captain; F. M. Dorothy, 1st Lieut.; Wm. Wagenseller, 2d Lieut.
COMPANY G—J. A. Harvey, Captain; W. N. Elliott, 1st Lieut.; Amos H. Smith, 2d Lieut.
COMPANY H—Jos. A. Cox, Captain; W. F. Crane, 1st Lieut.; W. G. Nelson, 2d Lieut.
COMPANY I—B. Jenkins, Captain; E. S. Norfolk, 1st Lieut.; J. F. Smith, 2d Lieut.
COMPANY K—Jos. Farnan, Captain; C. J. Childs, 1st Lieut.; C. A. Mann, 2d Lieut.
COMPANY L—H. D. Caldwell, Captain; H. H. Brown, 1st Lieut.; W. N. Berry, 2d Lieut.
COMPANY M—Robt Schell, Captain; Sam'l Barrett, 1st Lieut.; A. S. Robinson, 2d Lieut.

LATE FROM THE SOUTH.

Interesting Details from Norfolk and Richmond.

We make up the following from late Norfolk and Richmond papers:

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has a telegram dated New Orleans, Feb. 14th, which says:—"The steamer Victoria has run the blockade at this port. The blockading steamer fired two hundred shells at her, but she arrived safe. Her cargo consisted of 15,000 stand of arms, a quantity of ammunition, coffee, &c.

THE FEDERAL FLEET NEAR SAVANNAA.

A letter from Savannah, under date of Feb. 10th, says:—"The Yankees are still actively engaged in our vicinity. Their gun-boats, to the number of ten, are to be seen in Wall's Cut with a dredging machine, endeavoring to deepen the channel. Nothing has been done to molest them, but Fort Jackson is being strengthened and other batteries finished," &c. The writer appears sanguine of a successful defense of the city.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

The Federal troops had all re-embarked at Edenton and gone to some other point. At Elizabeth City about thirty houses and two hotels were consumed. The Federal officers at Edenton had assured the people that they had not come to rob and harass them; but while the officers were making this assurance and giving orders the soldiers were filling the gunboats with cotton they found in the cotton houses.

It was rumored that Elizabeth City had been evacuated by the Federal troops.

KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE CONFEDERATES.

The Norfolk *Day Book* says: Our total loss during the battle of Roanoke Island was eight killed and thirty wounded, as follows:

Captain Wise, at the time he was wounded, was in command of a battalion, composed of the Blues and Green Mountain Guards.

There were two thousand five hundred prisoners of ours taken by the Federals, who are to be paroled for exchange immediately, and will return from Roanoke Island. The Federals confess to a loss of three hundred killed, among them two of their principal colonels and other prominent officers.

THE HOSTAGES

Colonel Lee of Massachusetts, and his brother officers selected by the Confederate States Government hostages for the good treatment of the captive privateersmen in the North, have been removed from the Richmond jail, in which they were closely imprisoned, to the Confederate States prison, where they are provided with better and more comfortable quarters. This change was induced by the recent action of the Federal Government in placing privateersmen upon the same footing as prisoners of war.

MOVEMENTS OF GENERALS.

General Bragg has established his headquarters in Mobile. He reached there on Wednesday last.

Brigadier General R. H. Anderson, who for some months past has been stationed at Pensacola, has been ordered to Virginia.

THE FEDERAL VESSELS.

We learn from a gentleman who arrived from Currituck on Friday, that several of the Federal gun-boats reached the canal on Thursday afternoon, about three o'clock and commenced a fire of shot and shell on our men, who were engaged in barricading the canal. On Thursday fifty-nine Federal vessels were lying off Roanoke Island, and twenty had gone up the Albermarle Sound.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A report has reached us from a source entitled to confidence (says the Richmond *Dispatch*), that a body of the enemy attacked our cavalry in Mercer county, the latter part of last week. Our cavalry, consisting of not more than two companies (some say one) was surprised and attacked by the enemy, who killed one man and took six prisoners, and captured some of the horses. The Forty-fifth regiment, Col. Heth, encamped at Peck's Ferry, started to reinforce the cavalry, but fell in with six hundred of the enemy, whom they engaged and repulsed with what loss is not stated.

MOORFIELDS TAKEN BY THE FEDERALS.

A gentleman arrived from Winchester (says the Richmond *Dispatch*), states that the Federals have taken possession of Moorfields, the county seat of Hardy county. About twenty-five hundred of them (a part of Gen. Lander's force) marching from Romney, entered the town perhaps on Monday or Tuesday. There was some slight resistance by a small militia force of 700 men, under Colonels Monroe and Harness, but they soon retired and the enemy took possession.

The changes in the occupation of that part of Virginia have been very sudden within a few weeks, and with no loss of consequence to the enemy. He withdrew from Romney upon the approach of Jackson; but as soon as the force under Gen. Loring was ordered away, he returned and mended his hold by extending his line of occupation to Moorfields. Hardy county is one of the richest in the northern portion of the State. The corn crop of that county is immense. Thousands of cattle are in winter quarters, driven there to be fattened for market.

FROM GEN. WISE'S COMMAND.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday says:

On Thursday, at three o'clock, six of the enemy gunboats (side-wheel steamers) of the enemy appeared off the mouth of the Albemarle and Currituck canal, and fired a few cannon shots at the camp of General Wise, then at the bridge a mile or so distant. The General deemed it proper to withdraw towards Currituck Court House, as he had no means of defence against the guns of the boats. This he did. Subsequently he ordered a farther withdrawal to Great Bridge, in Norfolk county. A few of the enemy landed at the canal, say two or three hundred, but they did not leave the protection of the boats while observed. Gen. Wise had only some 200 men. Henningsen's batteries were not with him.

MOVEMENTS AND DESIGNS OF THE FEDERALS.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* of Wednesday, says:

The Federal gunboats have passed up to Winston, the county seat of Hertford county, on the Chowan river. The Chowan is formed by the confluence of the Meherrin and Nottaway rivers. The main branch of the Nottaway is the Black Water, which is crossed by the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, about half way between Weldon and Portsmouth, though rather nearer than the latter place. The Black Water is navigable up the railroad, as a steamer has been running regularly in connection with the railroad trains, although necessarily a small one, owing to the narrowness and crookedness of the stream. The movements of the Lincolnite gunboats would seem to indicate a desire to force their way up as far as the Portsmouth road, so as either to obtain possession of it or at least cut off communication by that line.

Although capable of doing much harm to the people resident on the shores of the sounds and the rivers emptying into them, it is evident that there would be no strategic end to be served that would repay the vast outlay of men and money that the Burnside expedition has occasioned, unless either Norfolk is attacked or possession is obtained of some leading line of railroad, and therefore, it is, we take it, that the attention of our authorities will be or at least ought to be, directed to the protection of the lines of communication, especially the lines of water communication, leading from the navigable waters of Albermarle and Pamlico Sounds, in the direction of any of our public works. The Black Water, although deep, is so narrow and crooked that it might be stopped by trees felled across it.

FIGHT AT ROANOKE ISLAND, ETC.

The *Day Book* appropriates a half column of leaded matter to further particulars of the fight at Roanoke Island. It states that:

"Pork Point battery was under the command of Major Hill, and although the enemy directed most of their firing against it, yet, at the end of the first day's fight only one man was killed and three wounded. During the night the enemy landed a force estimated at from eight to ten thousand, and at eight o'clock the next morning (Saturday,) commenced moving forward, when our artillery stationed on the main road beyond the swamp, opened fire with artillery from three pieces, which consisted of one 24-pound howitzer, one 12-pound and one 6-pound field-piece. They were in charge of Lieut. William Selden, Lieut. Kenney, and a Captain whose name we could not obtain. The guns were managed with great skill and bravery, and nobly poured forth volley after volley for the space of three hours. The Federals brought three of their mountain howitzers to bear upon the work, but the Confederates stood until all their ammunition was gone. In the meantime the vessels of the enemy opened fire with their Dahlgren guns, which, however, did but slight execution. As for the Wier Point battery, it did not fire more than four shots, as its position was too remote to work effectively. The aggregate killed on the Confederate side was but ten, as follows: Capt. O. Jennings Wise, Capt. Robert Coles, Lieut. William B. Selden, and seven privates.

"On Thursday a reconnoissance was made of the enemy's forces of Croatan Island, near Roanoke Island, and the following was the result. They consist as follows:

"Five side-wheel sea steamers;
"Eight propellers;
"Seven side-wheel river steamers;
"Five steam ferry boats;
"Three canal propellers;
"One stern-wheel steamer;
"Twenty-five transports; making fifty-four in all.

"It is reported that some of the enemy's gun-boats have gone up the Albemarle Sound.

"Several of their gun-boats also went up to the canal, and fired shot and shell upon the men who were engaged in barricading the canal.

"General Wise sent a flag of truce to Roanoke Island, which was soon returned with the bodies of the killed, and they were brought up in the steamer Arrow.

"We learn from a gentleman who left there on Thursday evening, that Elizabeth City had thirty buildings burned, amongst which were two hotels. He says of his own personal knowledge the place was fired by its own citizens.

"The Federals have succeeded in taking twenty-five hundred prisoners. They confess a loss of three hundred killed, amongst whom were two principal colonels and other prominent officers."

"VIRGINIA DEFENDERS."

A prominent advertisement is published in the *Day Book*, which calls attention to the fact that thirty or forty men are wanted immediately to fill up the company known as the Virginia Defenders. An eloquent appeal is made on the score of defending the sacred soil of Virginia, and the sum of one hundred dollars bounty in Confederate notes, of course, is guaranteed.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

V. D. Grover, of Norfolk, has received the appointment of Colonel in the Confederate army, and the *Day Book* appropriates an editorial to his military qualifications and general praise. Howell Cobb, Colonel of one of the Georgia regiments, has been made a Brigadier General. Colonel George W. Randolph, of Virginia, and Colonel Joseph L. Hogg, of Texas, have also received commissions of Brigadier Generals.

PERSONAL.

Among the arrivals at the Exchange Hotel in Richmond on Friday, were ex-Governor Henry S. Foote, R. J. Breckinridge, Wm. Ballard Preston, Hon. E. S. Sparrow, M. W. Clusky, Second Tennessee Regiment, and Captain G. R. Gaither of Maryland.

Flags of truce were exchanged on Saturday, at Fort Monroe, for the purpose sending a few persons South; none came up by the Confederate boat. Several copies of the Norfolk *Day Book*, of Saturday, were received, but they contain very little of interest to the general reader. The leading editorial had for its subject the Federal attack upon Fort Donelson, whilst the news columns are devoted mostly to extracts from Northern and foreign papers. We give the following extracts:

REMAINS OF CAPTS. WISE AND COLES.

The remains of Captains Wise and Coles were forwarded by the Petersburg train to their friends in Richmond on Friday. The bodies were in charge of Dr. J. J. Simpkins. The funeral of Captain Wise was to be of a very imposing character.

The Design of the Secessionists.

Forney writing to his paper from Washington, on the future plans and operations of the rebel leaders, and their Northern sympathizers, says:

The great work of the war will be how to dispose of the seceded States after they have been conquered—and those who are to take charge of this work must not be the refuse of the Buchanan Administration. In fact, the moment the rebels realize that their day is over, they will constitute the Breckinridge Democrats of the North their legatees, and will rely upon them to make such terms as will enable the villains to come back to Washington and renew the despotism they have so long exercised in the Federal councils. *The first object of the sympathizers with secession in the free States is to secure the next National House of Representatives*, and every such election as that in Lancaster is simply preliminary and preparatory to this achievement. In their efforts to this end they will outbid everybody in loyal demonstrations. How far these demonstrations are to be trusted, you may understand by looking over the votes of the majority of the Democrats in your State Legislature, and of the majority of the Democrats in the Congress of the United States. Should the popular branch of Congress be lost to the Administration by the intrigues of the Breckinridge leaders and the divisions among loyal men, reconstruction of the Union would, in all probability, be the eventual restoration to power of the Secession leaders. This would be accomplished by a series of maneuvres against the policy of Mr. Lincoln, and by wearing out the public patience to such a degree that any settlement would at last be accepted.

Capt. Porter's Atlantic Mortar Fleet.

[From the N. Y. Com. Adv., 18th.]

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard the steamship Westfield, flagship of the second division of Captain Porter's mortar fleet, Lieutenant W. B. Renshaw in command, and the John P. Jackson, flagship of the third division, Lieutenant Selim G. Woodworth in command, have been put into commission. Each of these vessels carries a guard of marines, and an armament of four 32-pounders, and two pivot guns. The steamer Clifton, Lieutenant Charles H. Baldwin, was put into commission on Saturday. Her armament is similar to the Westfield's. Captain Porter's flagship, the Octorora, has had steam up two or three days, testing her engines. She is expected to be ready for sea within the present week. The intended movements of the mortar fleet are necessarily kept very secret. Even the officers do not know where they are going, but as the steamers are not taking out very much coal, they expect to have a short voyage. Two of the schooners, the Racer and Griffith have arrived at Key West. Three vessels and the schooner Ward were the first of the mortar fleet that left the yard.

☞ The renegade Kentuckian, Ben Hardin Helm, (relative of Mrs. Lincoln), commanded the rear guard of the rebels in their retreat from Bowling Green, and tore up things generally. Unable to distinguish themselves by any achievements in arms, the treacherous rebels seem determined that the people of Kentucky shall remember them for their deeds of infamy and vandalism.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* announces by authority that mails will be made up for Bowling Green on Monday, and thereafter regularly; and that as fast as our army advances into Tennessee the old mail routes will be revived as they existed a year ago.

☞ There will be a rush of women towards Washington at once. The fair sex will be excited beyond measure to know that female clerks are to be appointed in the dead letter office, to read and return letters. What a chance for learning secrets.

THE NEW CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

A Rebel Black List.

Met in Richmond Feb. 18, 1862.

The Provisional Congress of the Southern Confederacy, which was inaugurated at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 4th of February, 1861, ceased its existence on Monday, and the new Congress met on the 18th in the city of Richmond.

It is composed of twenty-six members of the Senate, including two from each of the States of Missouri and Kentucky, and about one hundred and seven Representatives in the House, including also the members from the two States above named. The representation from each State is as follows, compared with the number of members to which those States are entitled in the Federal Congress:

	Rebel Representation.	Federal Representation.
Virginia	16	13
North Carolina	10	8
South Carolina	6	6
Georgia	10	8
Florida	2	1
Alabama	9	7
Louisiana	6	4
Texas	6	2
Arkansas	4	2
Mississippi	7	5
Tennessee	11	10
Kentucky	11	10
Missouri	9	7
Total	107	83

The rebel apportionment is based on the ratio of one member for every ninety thousand of population, counting three-fifths for slaves.

The following are the names of the Senators and Representatives elected:

SENATE.

Those marked with a * were members of the last United States Congress.

ARKANSAS.
Charles B. Mitchell.*
Robert W. Johnson.*
ALABAMA.
William L. Yancey.
Clement C. Clay.*
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell.
James M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
R. H. Hill.
Robert Toombs.*
KENTUCKY.
Henry C. Burnett.*
William E. Sims.*
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow.
T. J. Semmes.
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert Gallatin Brown.*
James Phelan.

MISSOURI.
John B. Clark.*
R. L. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis.
William T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
James L. Orr.
Robert Barnwell Rhett.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall.*
W. S. Oldham.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes.
Gustavus A Henry
VIRGINIA.
Robert M T. Hunter.*
Wm. Ballard Preston.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Those marked with a * were members of the United States Congress.

Dist. ARKANSAS.
1—Aug. H. Garland.†
2—Grandi'n D. Royston
3—Felix I. Batson.
4—Thomas B. Hanley.
† Contested by J. P. Johnson.
ALABAMA.
1—Thomas J. Foster.
2—W. R. Smith.
3—John P. Rawls.
4—Jabez L. M. Curry.*
5—L. F. Lyon
6—W. P. Chilton.
7—David Clopton.*
8—James L. Pugh.*
9—E. S. Dargan.
FLORIDA.
1—James B. Deskins.
2— —— Hilton.
GEORGIA.
1—Julian Hartridge.
2—David W. Lewis.
3—Hines Holt.
4—A. H. Keenan.
5—C. J. Munnalym.
6—William W Clark.
7—Robert P. Trippe.
8—Lucien J. Gartrell.*
9—Hardy Strickland.
10—A. R. Wright.
KENTUCKY.
1—Alfred Boyd.
2—John W. Crockett.
3—Henry E. Reed.
4—George W. Ewing.
5—J. S. Chrisman.
6—T. L. Burnett.
7—H. W. Bruce.
8—S. S. Scott.
9—E. M. Bruce.
10—R. J. Breckinridge.
11—J. M. Elliott.
LOUISIANA.
1—D. F. Kenners.
2—Charles Villiers.
3—John Perkins, Jr.
4—C. W. Conrad.
5—Henry Marshall.
6—Lucien Dupose.
MISSISSIPPI
1—J. W. Clapp.
2—Reuben Davis.*
3—Israel Welch.
4—H. C. Chambers.
5—Otho R. Singleton.*
6—E. Barksdale.
7—John J. McRae.*
MISSOURI.
T. A. Harris—prisoner.*
Casper W. Bell.†
A. H. Conrow.†

MISSOURI.
Thomas W. Freeman.†
George G. Vest.†
John Hyer.†
Wm. W. Cooke.†
Dist. NORTH CAROLINA.
1—Wm. N. H. Smith.
2—R. R. Bridgers.
3—Owen R. Keenan.
4—Thos. D. McDowell.
5—A. H. Arrington.
6—J. R. McLean.
7—Thomas S. Ashe.
8—Wm. Lander.
9—B. S. Gaither.
10—A. T. Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA.
1—John McQueen.*
2—Wm. Porcher Miles.*
3—L. M. Ayer.
4—Mille'ge L. Bonham.*
5—James Farrow.
6—W. W. Boyce.*
TENNESSEE.
1—J. B. Heiskell.
2—W. G. Swan.
3—A. G. Welker.
4—E. L. Gardenhire.
5—Henry S. Foote.
6—M. F. Gentry.
7—George W. Jones.
8—Thomas Menees.
9—J. C. A. Atkins.*
10—John V. Wright.
11—D. M. Currin.
TEXAS.
1—John A. Wilcox.
2—J. C. Herbert.
3—Peter W. Gregg.
4—F. B. Sexton.
5—Malcolm D. Graham.
6—B. H. Epperson.
VIRGINIA.
1—Musc'R. H. Garnett.*
2—John R. Chambliss.
3—James Lyons.
4—Roger A. Pryor.*
5—Thomas S. Bocock.*
6—John Goode Jr.
7—James P. Holcombe.
8—Dan. C. DeJarnette.*
9—Wm. Smith.*
10—Alex. R. Boteler.*
11—John B. Baldwin.
12—Walter R. Staples.
13—Walter Preston.
14—Albert G. Jenkens.*
15—Robert Johnson.
16—Chas. W. Russell.
TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.
C. J. Jones, delegate.

†These men were chosen in a body from General Price's rebel army, and are called commissioners.

An Unconditional Surrender.

When the rebel commanders at Roanoke Island and Fort Donelson asked our victorious generals on what terms they could capitulate, the answer was pointed and decisive: *an unconditional surrender!* When Buckner, in Fort Donelson, asked Gen. Grant on what terms he could treat with him, the reply was "immediate and unconditional surrender." These are the terms upon which the whole rebellion will eventually be crushed. The American people are not cruel or vindictive; they are more apt to pardon offenses which should be punished than to inflict unmerited chastisement. But the armed foes of the Republic must and will be vanquished and dispersed, and all must unconditionally submit to the National authority. This is the only compromise that is possible with the rebels. The misguided rank and file will have their lives spared; but the ring-leaders must be hung or driven into exile. This rebellion must be so closed up that there will never be another in this Union.

☞ The New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* is authority for the statement that the residence of a leading wholesale merchant of Louisville, at Portland, Ky., is constantly used as a general headquarters, post office, and pay department by the secessionists of that city and vicinity. The leading spirits of rebellion hold regular conclaves there, letters are carried from it to, and received at it from, the Confederates. Union newspapers, containing important information, are also regularly sent the rebels; and it is said it was through this source that Haldeman had made arrangements to receive Northern news for his Louisville-Nashville *Courier*. Parties in New Albany who have relatives in the rebel ranks, have recently received money through this agency.

☞ Hon. William B. Fonday, of Springfield, Illinois, died suddenly at his residence in that city, last Wednesday evening. He was an officer in the Mexican war and a prominent man in Illinois politics.

FENCE WIRE.

10,000 Bundles

AMERICAN

FENCE WIRE,

Nos. 8 and 9.

Warranted tough, of first quality, in good lengths, and in good order, for sale in large or small lots, at

LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,

Nos. 199 & 201 Randolph street.

AGENTS FOR

HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES, AND Winship's Self-Ventilating REFRIGERATORS.

fe13-h389-3m

A WELL ASSORTED STOCK —OF— DRY GOODS, Boots and Shoes and Clothing.

Will be exchanged for one-half cash, and balance in well located Improved Lands. Inquire of MAPPA & COLLINS, 121 Randolph street, Room No. 9. Or address Post Office Box 869.

JUST RECEIVED. SKIRT BRAIDS, Black, Brown and Assorted Colors. Also, a large lot of Gilt and Steel Buttons, Linen Shoe Laces, &c., AT J. M. STINE'S, 33 Lake St., corner of Wabash Avenue.

BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES, BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES, BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES.

For the immediate relief of Asthma, Bronchitis and other affections of the Throat. Prepared and sold only by GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, No. 202 Randolph street, Chicago.

Paper Hangings.

DRAKE & BRO., DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, Window Shades, Fixtures, &c. HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS, PAPER HANGERS, ETC, ETC. No. 184 Clark Street, Chicago. [oc13-ly]

Stationery.

NEAT AND RAPID!!! PATENT COPYING ROLLER, is the best article out for the use of all who copy correspondence. Railroad Freight Agents Should not be without it for copying WAY-BILLS. For sale by F. MUNSON, 140 Lake street.

NOTE AND LETTER PAPERS. A fine assortment of EXTRA THICK papers just received and for sale at 140 LAKE STREET, F. MUNSON.

Sheffield Nursery.

SHEFFIELD NURSERY, Cor. Racine-st. and Clybourne ave., Chicago, Ill. M. LEWIS, Proprietor. I have for sale low for cash a fine stock of EVERGREENS, SHADE TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VERBENAS, FUCHIAS, GERANIUMS, &c. Also, Grape Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, &c., which persons about to purchase, would do well to examine before buying elsewhere. BOQUETS of the choicest flowers furnished to order. Send for Catalogue, and then come to the Nursery and make your own selections, seeing what you buy. ☞ The Division street and Clybourne avenue Cars, on the North Chicago City Railway, run to within a mile of our place every half hour. P. O. Box 997. M. LEWIS.

Piano Fortes.

H. WORCESTER'S Improved Piano Fortes. MANUFACTORY AND SALES ROOMS, Fourteenth St., cor. Third Avenue, NEW YORK CITY. FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY THE INSTRUMENTS manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. IN DURABILITY, STRENGTH and DELICACY OF TONE AND TOUCH, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE and RELIABILITY in every respect. The above instruments can be seen at ROOT & CADY'S, 95 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. fe4-h701-3m

Coal Oil.

COAL OIL, COAL OIL. 150 Barrels Kier's Oil, 75 Barrels "Star" Oil, 100 Barrels Excelsior Oil, FOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES BY POPE & SLOCUM, LAMP AND OIL STORE 122 CLARK STREET.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting and PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago. DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE. Practical Plumber, AND MANUFACTURER OF All kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE. The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order. ☞ Manufactory, 197 and 199 East Washington street.

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE, (SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.) SHOW CASE MANUFACTURER, NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Post Office Box 4186.

Variety Store.

BARNUM BROTHERS, 138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, And a large and varied stock of YANKEE NOTIONS, Consisting of BUCK PURSES, POCKET MIRRORS, POCKET INKSTANDS, PINS, NEEDLES, THREAD, PIPES, TOBACCO POUCHES, PLAYING CARDS, BRUSHES, COMBS, CUTLERY, and all goods in the line, to which the attention of SUTLERS Is respectfully solicited, at 138 LAKE STREET, Bet. Clark and Lasalle sts.

Proposals.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED till the 10th day of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States Sub. Dep't, with 6,000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof. The Cattle to be delivered at Washington City, and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross weight; no animal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross. The Cattle to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Government may require. No Cattle will be required under this contract before the 1st day of April, 1862. Heifers and Bullocks not wanted. A bond with good and sufficient security will be required. Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury Notes. No bid will be entertained when put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contracts, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid. Bids to be directed to Maj. A. BECKWITH, C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C. FORM OF BID: I, A B, do hereby propose to deliver to the Government good Beef Cattle on the hoof for —— per hundred pounds gross weight. The Cattle to be delivered at ——, according to the terms of the enclosed advertisement. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and the weight so determined to be the purchase weight. I hereby agree to give a good and sufficient bond for the fulfilment of the contract, and to receive Treasury Notes in payment for the Cattle.

Co-Partnerships.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION. The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the style and firm name of BAKER & AUSTIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. P. AUSTIN is authorized to receive all dues, and settle all claims upon the firm, at the old stand, 77 State street. HOMER BAKER, S. P. AUSTIN. Chicago, Feb. 17th, 1862.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name and title of Converse, Young & Hyde, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business hereafter will be conducted by Converse & Young, who will receive all moneys due and pay all claims against the old firm. CONVERSE, YOUNG & HYDE.

Dentists' Cards.

E. A. BOGUE, D. D. S., M. D., No. 141 LAKE STREET, Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to Diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH, and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations in this branch of his profession, referring (by permission) those who are strangers to him, to the following gentlemen: Col. C. G. Hammond, Wm. H. Bradley, Esq., Hon. W. S. Gurnee, Stephen Clary, Esq., Prof. S. C. Bartlett, A. G. Burley, Esq., L. D. Olmsted, Esq. M. F. G. Berteau is associated with me [illegible]

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 32 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction to every department of Dentistry, whether in FILLING, CLEANING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING, or the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds of work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 40 Cents per Can, at STEVENS & WEBBER'S, Fruit Dealers, 109 Randolph street. Extra large selected Oysters at 45 Cents. Our Oysters are received daily from Baltimore, and warranted at all times. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 3984.

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER CAN.—SANBORN'S third annual sale of genuine Baltimore Oysters, at 40 cents per can. We claim to those who have tried the oysters [illegible]. Country orders promptly attended to. Also, the extra large at 45 cents per can. H. SANBORN, 115 Randolph-st.—P. O. Box [illegible].

Wholesale Houses.

RAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of [illegible] Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf and [illegible] Frost Boots; together with a full stock of all the FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of [illegible] Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes [illegible].

REMOVAL. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO Nos. 34 & 36 Lake Street, CORNER OF WABASH AVENUE, Where they are now opening a large stock of New Desirable Goods for MEN'S WEAR. They will be happy to have all their old customers as well as new ones, CALL AND EXAMINE THEIR STOCK, WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP. [au7-k388-ly]

HAYDEN, KAY & CO., No. 238 Randolph Street, Manufacturers and Importers of CARRIAGE, SADDLE AND Harness Material, And Dealers in CARRIAGE AND WAGON TIMBER, SPRINGS, AXLES, Skirting, Bridle and Harness Leather, HORSE COLLARS, WHIPS, LASHES, &c. Are offering low for CASH the largest and best assorted stock in their line ever brought to the West. ☞ Orders promptly attended to.

NEW YORK. 81 AND 83 FRANKLIN STREET, West of Broadway, near Taylor's Saloon. WICKS, SMITH & CO. ☞ Are now ready to offer to the Trade their Entire Stock of DOMESTIC and FOREIGN DRY GOODS, embracing 3,000 Pckgs. At Less than Market Rates. 1,000 Pckgs. Madder Prints, STANDARD MAKES. 1,200 Pckgs. Brown and Bleached Sheetings. 10,000 Pieces British Dress Fabrics, UNDER 11½ CENTS. 5,000 Pieces under 16 Cents. FLANNELS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, WOOLENS. WICKS, SMITH & CO. [fe1-k880-1m]

SEASONABLE GOODS. BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 & 76 Lake Street, Invite special attention to their large and well assorted stock of Fall, Winter and Holiday GOODS, Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of Prints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocades, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c. Together with a very full stock of FANCY NOTIONS, All sold at inviting prices in consideration of the advance in the East, [illegible].

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18. CHICAGO. G. C. COOK & CO., Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of GROCERIES, Which they offer At the Lowest Cash Prices. G. C. COOK & CO., 16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago, IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c. DEALERS IN Tinners' Stock, AGENTS FOR Howe's Improved Scales. [no2'61-h59-ly]

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue, Have in store a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere. We have come down to a War basis, making the RULE and Credit the Exception, and Country Merchants will heartily [illegible] programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE. Established in 1844. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO. As we are now doing business on a CASH basis, making CREDIT the exception instead of the rule, we offer superior inducements to prompt buyers, and solicit an examination of our stock. TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, PIG TIN, SHEET ZINC, SHEET COPPER, COPPER BOTTOMS, FENCE WIRE, RUSSIA IRON, IMITATION RUSSIA, BRIGHT WIRE, GALVANIZED WIRE, TINNERS' TOOLS, JAPANNED TINWARE, PRESSED TINWARE, "WHEELING" NAILS. A complete assortment of Cutlery and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions. WM. BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, [illegible]

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, 63 - LAKE STREET - 63. We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES: 4,000 boxes TIN PLATE, 4,000 bdls. SHEET IRON, 200 " RUSSIA IRON, 200 " IMITATION RUSSIA, 20,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE, 225 casks SHEET ZINC, 10 tons PIG TIN, 14,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS, 10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES, 10 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAIN, 1,000 doz. AXES, 1,200 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS, 25 tons SAD IRONS. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., Corner of State and Lake.

FOR SALE—A Ruggles' Card Press, in perfect order. [illegible] company order. Address [illegible] Tribune Office.

Special Notices.

☞ For the cheapest and best Hair Work, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frissets, etc., go to A. OSWALDT, 101 Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. His stock of Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Paris styles. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!! DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, WARRANTED to be a sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a CATARRH IN THE NOSE. The next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes, and finally, the lungs. It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it. The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, and find that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in different cases. By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to assure all who are disposed to test its virtues in curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy for one month, no benefit is received, the amount paid will be returned. Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions. Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St. Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 3855, Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF! Dr. J. H. McCANN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhœa. In short, all curable diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure all" doctor, and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery. Female Diseases, &c., Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Fluor Albus, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c. will be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs, injurious to the constitution. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and see us. Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge. All communications strictly confidential. Office in the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters to my address, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet free.

DR. FRANKLIN CHAVETT'S UTERINE CORDIAL is WARRANTED to CURE ALL FORMS OF UTERINE DISEASE, or the MONEY will be REFUNDED. Satisfactory references can be seen at his office, 111 West Van Buren street. Consultation free. P. O. Box [illegible]. Dr. C. has practiced medicine for 20 years, four of which have been in this city.

Medicinal.

BININGER'S OLD LONDON DOCK GIN. THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family, Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c. A. M. BININGER & CO., (Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y. ☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, THE GREAT DIURETIC, A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE, IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c. NERVOUS DISEASES, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGOUR, NERVOUSNESS, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM. DIMNESS OF VISION, INSANITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE, SOUR STOMACH, SICK HEADACHE, HECTIC FLUSH AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. PREPARED ACCORDING TO PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY, PRESCRIBED AND USED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense. LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or SIX for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office or store. Describe Symptoms in all Communications. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of Ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist and are of the best quality. HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS PREPARED IN VACUO, BY H. T. HELMBOLD, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa. SOLD BY LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago, Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other. no19-h366-6m

Machinery.

BOILER INCRUSTATION NOT ONLY SERIOUSLY INJURES THE BOILERS, BUT GREATLY INCREASES FUEL BILLS. It can be entirely removed and prevented from accumulating, by using FULTON'S COMPOUND. For sale only by WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., No. 181 LAKE STREET.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of and Dealers in WROUGHT IRON PIPE For Steam, Water and Gas. BOILER FLUES, STEAM GAUGES, And every variety of BRASS GOODS for Steam Engines. Steam Heating Works On the most approved principle, erected in all kinds of buildings. The Trade Supplied With Pipe and Fittings on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings. 102 WEST LAKE STREET.

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NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, WM. TERHUNE, 157 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods, [illegible]. Mail or Express promptly attended to.

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MAR[illegible] FOREIGN [illegible]

BAN[illegible] J. [illegible] THE [illegible]

BAN[illegible] Exchange [illegible]

AIKEN[illegible] ILLINO[illegible] Office, [illegible] FIVE [illegible]

DAVE[illegible] BANKERS

BANK[illegible] TELEG[illegible] ON[illegible] MON[illegible] FOR[illegible] ERN[illegible] MIL[illegible] AGAIN[illegible] HO[illegible] PROVI[illegible] CITIZ[illegible] UNI[illegible] MANHA[illegible] MIL[illegible] REL[illegible] EDW[illegible] FRENCH[illegible] MILL[illegible] SEEL[illegible]

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[illegible]AWSON & BARTLETT,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
[B]OOTS AND SHOES,
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FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
[illegible]

REMOVAL.
[FI]ELD, BENEDICT & Co.
HAVE REMOVED TO
[N]os. 34 & 36 Lake Street,
CORNER OF WABASH AVENUE,
[where] they are now opening a large stock of New Desirable Goods for
[W]OMEN'S WEAR.
[illegible]
[W]HICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.
[fe7-k760-1y]

[H]AYDEN, KAY & CO.
No. 238 Randolph Street,
Manufacturers and Importers of
[CA]RRIAGE, SADDLE
AND
[H]arness Materials
And Dealers in
[CA]RRIAGE AND WAGON TIMBER,
SPRINGS, AXLES,
[Enamel]ing, Bridle and Harness Leather,
[HO]RSE COLLARS, WHIPS, LASHES, &c.
[illegible] offering low for CASH the largest and best [assorted] stock in their line ever brought to the N[orthwest].
Orders promptly attended to.

NEW YORK.
[70] AND 83 FRANKLIN STREET,
[W]est of Broadway, near Taylor's Saloon.

[H]ICKS, SMITH & CO.
Are now ready to offer to [the trade] their Entire Stock of DOMESTIC and FOREIGN DRY GOODS, [emb]racing
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Less than Market Rates.
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STANDARD MAKES.
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[1]000 Pieces British Dress Fabrics
UNDER 11½ CENTS.
[5]00 Pieces under 16 Cents.
FLANNELS,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY,
WOOLENS!
[H]ICKS, SMITH & CO.
[fe1-k666-1m]

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BOWEN BROTHERS,
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[Invite] special attention to their large and [well assorted] stock of
[F]all, Winter and Holiday
GOODS,
Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of
[Pr]ints, De Laines, Mohairs, Brocade Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.,
[Tog]ether with a very full stock of
FANCY NOTIONS,
[illegible]

[16] & 18---State Street---16 & 18
CHICAGO.
[G]. C. COOK & CO.
[illegible]
GROCERIES
Which they offer
[A]t the Lowest Cash Prices.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
[16] & 18---State Street---16 & 18

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DEALERS IN
Tinners' Stock.
AGENTS FOR
[H]owe's Improved Scales.
[no21-h58-1y]

[D]RY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.
[N]os. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue.
Have in store a large stock of
[F]ALL and WINTER GOODS
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COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

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AND
[M]ETAL WAREHOUSE.
Established in 1844.
[W]ILLIAM BLAIR & CO.
176 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.
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TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, RUSSIA IRON, IMITATION RUSSIA, BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE, SHEET ZINC, PIG TIN, COPPER BOTTOMS, TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES, BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS, AXES, SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS, SAD IRONS.
[illegible]
G. B. BLAIR. G. W. [illegible]
[ap1?61-1y]

[T]UTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
[H]ARDWARE AND TIN PLATE
[illegible] - LAKE STREET - [illegible]
[We] offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET [prices]
[illegible]
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.
Corner of State and Lake [Streets].

[F]OR SALE—A Ruggles' Card [Press] [illegible]
Tribune Office.

Special Notices.

[For the cheapest] and best Hair [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH!!
[illegible] LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
[illegible] to be a sure cure for
[illegible] or COLD IN THE HEAD.
[illegible]
CATARRH IN THE NOSE.
[illegible]
[The] LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all [illegible]
Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.50—sufficient for use [illegible] with full and clear directions.
[Office], 166 Lake, Corner of Wells-St.
Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE,
Post Office Box 4853, Chicago, Ill.
[de29-k763-1y]

KNOW THYSELF!
Dr. J. H. McCANN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty [illegible] condition and locality of diseases, by a simple [illegible] method, without asking any questions. [illegible] of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical [illegible] and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of [illegible] of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, [St. Vitus'] Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhœa. In short, all curable diseases [illegible] "cure-all" doctor, and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.
Female Diseases, &c.,
Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, [illegible] of Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will [be] effectually cured, without poisonous drugs, injurious [illegible] medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.
Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.
All communications strictly confidential. Office in [illegible] Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters [answered] by addressing, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet [illegible].

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UTERINE CORDIAL IS WARRANTED TO CURE ALL FORMS OF UTERINE DISEASE, or the MONEY will be refunded. Satisfactory references can be seen at his office, 131 West Van Buren street. Consultation free. [illegible] Dr. C. has practiced medicine for [illegible] which have been in this city.

Medicinal.

BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK GIN.
THIS
DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,
Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.
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[ap18-ly]

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GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
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EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,
IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.
NERVOUS DISEASES,
CONSUMPTION,
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DIMNESS OF VISION,
INSANITY,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,
SOUR STOMACH,
SICK HEADACHE,
HECTIC FLUSH
AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
PREPARED ACCORDING TO
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
EMINENT PHYSICIANS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or SIX for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office or store.
Describe Symptoms in all Communications.
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PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
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SOLD BY
LORD & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago,
Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.
[se19-h366-6m]

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It can be entirely removed and prevented from accumulating, by using
FULTON'S COMPOUND.
For sale only by
WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
No. 181 LAKE STREET.
[no6-h155-1y]

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
WROUGHT IRON PIPE
For Steam, Water and Gas.
BOILER FLUES, STEAM GAUGES,
And every variety of BRASS GOODS for Steam Engines.
Steam Heating Works
On the most approved principle, erected in all kinds of buildings.
The Trade Supplied
With Pipe and Fittings on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings.
102 WEST LAKE STREET.
[illegible]

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BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE
by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the
NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY,
No. 12 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
J. A. SMITH & CO.

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, WM. TREBURY, 157 South Clark street, [between] Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dye and [clean] all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods, also [Straw] and Bonnet Dyeing. [illegible] All orders [by] Mail or Express promptly attended to. Post Office [Box] [illegible].

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Bankers & Brokers,
50 Exchange Place, N. Y.
Stocks, Bonds and Treasury Notes Bought and Sold on Commission. Advances made on Securities for sale in New York. Interest allowed on Current Balances. Dividends Collected, &c., &c. CHAS. A. MEIGS, Formerly Cashier of the American Exchange Bank, New York. [fe18-k977-6m] CHAS. H. MEIGS.

HIGHEST PRICE
PAID FOR
AMERICAN GOLD.
E. K. WILLARD & CO.
[fe13-k883-2w]

THE BILLS OF THE
Bank of Clifton, Canada,
Are redeemed in bankable funds, at the Office of CHADWICK & CO., No. 54 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.
N. B.—The genuine bills are red tinted—vignette St. George and Dragon. Signed James Brown. [fe8-k209-6m]

NOTICE.—
The Bank of Montreal,
Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general
BANKING BUSINESS,
Buying and selling
Eastern and Sterling Exchange,
Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments,
Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.
[de13-h798-1y] E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

EUROPEAN EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
England, France, Germany, Switzerland,
And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
Marine Bank Building, Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.
Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted. [de12-h781-3m]

MARC & HERTEL, BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,
Corner of Lasalle and Randolph sts., Chicago.
NICHOLAS MARC. [oc11-h765-3m] FREDERIC HERTEL.

BANKING OFFICE OF
J. T. VAN VLECK.
No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,) NEW YORK, Oct. 5th, 1861.
THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.
The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made.
I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.
Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.
[oc21-g919-6m] J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF
C. B. BLAIR,
Exchange Bank Building,
Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.
A general Banking business transacted.
Exchange on the East bought and sold. [se24-g791-6m]

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,
South Water street, Chicago.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. [ja7-ly]

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.
INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.
Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.
This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of
FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,
From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings till 9 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President.
N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. [jc9?61-1y]

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.,
[au15?60-1y] No. 83 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.
Dated this 30th day of May, A. D. 1861.
GEORGE SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier. [jy26-g221tojel-64]

Money to Loan.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
ON NEW YORK,
FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,
[se13-g180-6m] Telegraph Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good Improved Farms, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.
[se22-g29-6m] CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.
AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
No. 6 Larmon Block,
no14-ly N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

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MILLER & WILLMARTH,
INSURE
AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE
In the following Insurance Companies:
HOME, of New York.
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON,
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
CITIZENS, of New York.
UNITY, of London.
And other responsible Companies.
Life Risks taken in the
MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
Office 150 South Water Street.
[ja14-k368-1y]

Mill Furnishing.

MILWAUKEE
MILL FURNISHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
RELIANCE WORKS
OF
EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.,
(Formerly Decker & Seville)
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 WEST WATER STREET,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, and
MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
ALSO,
Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work
Of every description.
se11-g60-6m EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

Hard Rubber Truss.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER
TRUSS.
MANUFACTURED UNDER [illegible] & GOODYEAR'S PATENT.
This Truss is having a success in curing Hernia or Rupture before unknown in the history of Trusses. Unlike ALL others ever used in the following respects: IT WILL NEVER RUST, (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber, rendering it impervious to moisture or perspiration from the body), NOR BREAK, CHAFE, GALL, OR BLISTER. WILL NOT GIVE OR MOVE FROM PLACE, [illegible] or INJURE THE CORD, never becomes [illegible], and is always CLEAN AND AS GOOD AS NEW. They have been used by over 3,000 persons in this city and surrounding country, within the past two years, and have never failed to give satisfaction in all cases [illegible] in this city of thirty years standing, which are well known to some of the most eminent Surgeons in the West, and it is universally acknowledged by all as the only reliable Truss fit for use. Dr. Seeley having had many years experience in the application and fitting of Trusses, will guarantee this instrument in every case [illegible] I am daily receiving orders for this instrument from all sections of the North-west, and can safely assure the public that it is rapidly [illegible] all other Trusses in use. Persons ordering this instrument [illegible] of Rupture to Dr. J. B. SEELEY, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago, Ill., sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, to whom all orders must be addressed. Pamphlet sent on receipt of stamp. P. O. Box 1[illegible]. [illegible]

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1862.

THE INEVITABLE TRAIN.

Mr. Train After Mr. Yancey with a Sharp Stick.

[From the London American.]

16 ST. JAMES STREET, January 25.

SIR: The *Daily News* gives a column and a half to Mr. Yancey to explain his views in his nutmeg speech—a letter as bare of ideas as his speech was of morality. As the *Post* copies it entire, and other journals make extracts, perhaps you will permit me to show up a few of the most barefaced of his fallacies.

Mr. Spratt (Debate May, 1858, Southern Convention at Montgomery,) moved: "That the African slave trade be re-opened." Mr. Yancey moved as an amendment—"That the Federal laws prohibiting the African slave trade ought to be repealed."

One glance at their resolutions show Messrs. Yancey and Spratt to be partners in a foul conspiracy to open the slave trade. Does not a prohibitory law repealed leave the question as it was before? Repeal means removal of obstructions. In England, it signified free trade. Pass Yancey's amendment, and repeal means free trade in negroes, or the opening of the African slave trade. Spratt's failure might have proved Yancey's success. Hence the point of opening the slave trade would have been carried by a side-wind, both resolutions being the same in spirit—one's loss was the other's gain—apparently; but being partners the result is palpable.

It is not the first time a *Spratt* has been thrown over to catch a whale! Yet Mr. Yancey has the audacity to throw dust in the public eyes by saying, "that speeches supposed to be for, were really against the African slave trade," and this, in the face of his resolution embodying free trade in negroes!

It is notorious that the convention in question, called for commercial purposes, was converted into a discussion for opening the slave trade—Roger A. Pryor representing the slave-breeding interest of Virginia; and Yancey, Spratt & Co., the slave consuming interest of the cotton States. Pryor wanted protection to stimulate his State to greater production by higher prices for negroes. Yancey wanted to cheapen negroes, "so that the poor could have them as well as the rich." Hence his resolution to remove restrictions, and give importers their thousand per cent chance in the speculation. The convention, instead of discussing free trade with England, "by exchanging Southern cotton, tobacco, corn and naval stores, for the old world's woolen, cotton, silk, and hardware fabrics," was converted by Mr. Yancey into a debate of free trade with Africa—in African slaves! No other prominent topic was discussed. It was here that the light first broke on the hellish plans of the league.

This convention was the spark—conspiracy—communicating with the barrel of gunpowder—treason! A different view of Mr. Yancey's explosive analogy, the position has changed; the charge, owing to a radical defect of the cannon, came out at the breach instead of the muzzle. Shakspeare in our day would have placed his soldiers to seek the bubble reputation behind the breech loader, as the muzzle is evidently the safest place to stand.

"There have not been one hundred slaves imported into the South from any quarter for the last fifty-three years," says Mr. Yancey; and this when at the very time he was debating more than that number of wild Africans, from the Wanderer's cargo of five hundred, were passing through Montgomery to the plantations of his brother slave-owners! and I am not sure that Mr. Yancey himself was not interested in the speculation.

Again—"Yankee captains—Yankee ships—Yankee ship-chandlers and Yankee capital—are the notorious main spring of that trade!" As captains, ships, ship-chandlers, and capital are all Yankee products, and all Southern enterprise generally comes from Yankee land, and energy displayed, I can readily understand in anything in "Secesia," Mr. Yancey in common justice would give the Yankee credit for. But was C. L. A. Lamar, the importer of the Wanderer's five hundred slaves, a Yankee?

Mr. Yancey wished to repeal the Federal law—as it was a dangerous precedent—yet this precedent, Mr. Editor, was eighty years of age—the laws were made by Mr. Yancey's Yankee fathers, and were all ratified by slaveholding Presidents! He quotes the action of the Confederate Government in abolishing the slave trade. Yet labors for the repeal of general laws making it piracy! If slavery is solely a State Rights' institution, how is it that the new and improved constitution of Secesia dares to invade the sacred soil of a sovereign State by legislating at all upon the slave question?

Mr Yancey boldly asserts "that every Southern State had in force laws prohibiting the African slave trade." If Mr. Yancey means to convey the impression that each State has passed a law prohibiting the importation of slaves from Africa, I as boldly deny it—and challenge him to proof—and in order to stimulate his researches I would wager a hundred pounds that it is a random assertion, and give him six months to produce the evidence. I will admit that each State may have passed laws with restrictions on negroes from one State to another—but emphatically deny that such laws apply to the African slave trade as discussed, when Mr. Yancey tried to open it at Montgomery by repealing the Federal law. It is difficult to prove a negative, but would it not have been absurd for the inland slave States to have numbered their statutes, when the United States laws, which all States acknowledged as supreme before secession became fashionable, were so ample and all powerful for their protection, that according to Mr. Yancey's own statement only one hundred slaves have been imported since it was declared piracy?

Mr. Yancey may have conscientious scruples in accepting the wager, but he cannot hesitate to appreciate the importance of protecting his reputation by the proof of a fact so incredible in itself.

I can readily understand the objection of the *Daily News* to place before their readers Mr. Yancey's nine hours' speech, as unreported speeches give the speaker wide space to make alterations to suit the present argument. He says he made but one speech on the African slave trade—but did he not reproduce his favorite theory when stamping Secesia to fire the Southern heart and instruct the Southern mind with the doctrine of perjury, theft, and treason? Did he ever omit advocating the repeal of the federal law, when addressing the slave-consuming audience?

Another quotation:

"No State—no prominent man in the South—wishes to revive the slave trade." Indeed! Perhaps no man is so bold as to advocate it as openly as Mr. Yancey, but an extract from his master's speech may show what one prominent man at least thinks of the institution.

While Mr. Yancey says that free trade was the cause of rebellion, Mr. Stevens, V. P. of the Southern Confederacy, says, in his famous corner-stone speech, (March, 1861,) "African slavery was the immediate cause of the late rupture and present revolution. The stone (African slavery) which was rejected by the first builders, is become the first stone of the corner in our new edifice."

The last lines of Mr. Yancey's letter contain the pith of his creed—nobody must interfere—England—civilization—the world must all stand back. He must be let alone—God or man have no right to tread on secession soil—no freedom of speech—no freedom of press—no freedom of thought—nothing but hang, burn and destroy. The bowie-knife, the revolver, and eternal slavery of the white man as well as the black, and this is secession!

Yours truly, GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

Mason and Slidell at Southampton.

[From the Paris Charivari.]

A dense crowd blocks up the pier at Southampton. A vessel seems to be expected, for all eyes are turned towards the horizon. Telescopes are lent for a pound sterling apiece, and a mere opera glass at three shillings.

If a comet or an eclipse of the sun were to be looked at, optical instruments would not be lent dearer.

And still, there is neither a comet nor an eclipse of the sun to be looked at, but simply MM. Slidell and Mason, deputies of the South, set at liberty by the English Government, and sent to England.

"Ah! I see the ship," said one Englishman.

"Where, where?" asked several voices.

"There, yonder—where my finger points."

"That's it!" they all cried.

A loud hurrah saluted the appearance of the vessel.

Half an hour afterwards the vessel entered the port. Everybody pushed to get forward, and were nearly stifled.

When Slidell and Mason saw the crowd, they were quite stupefied.

"How glad they are to see us!" said Slidell to his companion in misfortune.

"I think," replied Mason, "that this would be a favorable moment to say a few words in season."

He was just getting ready to open his mouth, when a horrible hissing prevented him from saying a single word.

"What is the matter with them?" said Mason.

"They look dissatisfied."

"But, no; they are hurraing."

As soon as they had landed, the crowd followed them, loading them with abuse. The reception was certainly not the thing they might have desired.

The travelers at last took refuge in an hotel.

"Dash me!" said Mr. Mason, when they at length found themselves in safety; "they do not seem to relish us much."

"Oh! there must be some mistake," said Slidell; "they take us for somebody else."

At that moment a knock was heard at the door.

"Come in," said Mr. Slidell.

"I am a correspondent of the *Times*," said the new comer shutting the door behind him.

"Well, what can I do for you, sir?"

"I am in a great rage with you."

"Why?"

"The *Times* imagined that we should have war with America, and it was delighted, because, as I was appointed to follow the expedition, I could have sent them important communications. By coming back to England you deprive the English papers of all interest."

"We are very sorry, Mr. Correspondent," replied Mr. Slidell, "to be disagreeable to you; but, as we were given our liberty, we were forced to accept it."

"Nevertheless, you may make up your mind to be soundly rated by the London papers."

"But, sir!"

"Yes, sir; you may expect it, I tell you."

The *Times* correspondent then withdrew, shaking his fist at the deputies.

Hardly had he gone out, when a great fat tradesman came in like a madman.

"Where are the Southern deputies?" he asked.

"What do you want with us?"

"You want to ruin England?"

"We never thought of such a thing."

"You don't know, then, I suppose, that you have made us lay out four millions of pounds for nothing?"

"We don't understand what you mean."

"Thinking that you would not be given up, we made preparation for war, to attack the Northern States."

"We are very much obliged to you."

"But now that you are set at liberty, all that expense is useless. If, instead of arming vessels and raising seamen, we had employed those four millions in fortifying our coasts, it would have been a hundred times better."

"Still we would remark that—"

"I want no remarks. I have no patience with you."

"Nor I, either," said a sailor who entered without asking permission.

"What have you got to say against us," asked Mr. Slidell.

"I am an old sailor, and I gave up a place I had at a manufactory to enter the service again, supposing that we should come to blows with the Yankees. But, confound you, here you are, and everybody is hugging each other. What the devil were you given up for?"

"Is not peace the best thing in the world?"

"I don't know, but I like war. What will become of me now? The Admiralty will discharge me, so that I shall be out of a place, and it will be all your fault. You ought to pay the damages, that you ought!"

"And England also," said the tradesman.

And then both of them left, overwhelming MM. Slidell and Mason with maledictions.

"Well! what do you think of this, my friend Slidell?"

"I am quite confounded; but I hope at least they will let us sleep quietly."

A moment after, an individual entered, dressed in a most singular manner, and addressed them very politely.

"Gentlemen," said he, "as all the English are longing to see you, I have come to ask you if you will make my fortune and yours?"

"How?"

"I want to carry you through the street, and let you be seen for a certain sum. But don't be frightened—you shall have half."

The deputies were dumfounded; and they had some reason we think.

"Big Thunder" on our Army Frauds.

The London *Times*, forgetting the ignominy of the knavish contractors who fed fat at England's expense in the Crimean war, whose operations will live as long as the history of that war, and be among the most extraordinary of its annals, holds up its hands in horror at the *Cummings* and short comings of our army frauds as follows. The point is a good one, and there is the more reason that our Government should send after this record of rascality a "vision of judgment." Let Congress do it:

But the measure is even yet not quite full. Something remains to be said as to the manner in which these funds have been dissipated, and, if we are to believe those who have made it their business to investigate the question, the annals of jobbing afford nothing parallel to the proceedings of almost every officer of the United States Government since the beginning of the war. An old stipendiary makes $32,000 by selling a contract for oxen, upon which the purchaser makes $36,000. Two millions of shoes have been manufactured at a gain to the contractors of three-quarters of a dollar per pair. In one regiment four hundred and eighty-four horses out of a thousand, which cost the Government nearly £12,000, were cast, not one of them being worth four pounds. The contracts for muskets are stupendous. One contractor spent $390,000 in linen pantaloons, straw hats, London porter and dried herrings for the army, and then got "scared and quit." The very printing of the paper currency which is ruining the country has been a matter of fraud. Mr. Conkling might well say that the country was making a sufficient exhibition of itself without contributing anything to the Exhibition in London. The details are ludicrous enough, but what a breakup of the whole fabric of society and civilization do they not expose to us! And yet, in the face of all this the contest is to go on, and men are preparing a gigantic conflict for a country which they are doing all in their power to make not worth fighting for.

Joseph Segur, the rejected applicant for a seat in Congress from the Eastern Shore district of Virginia, made a speech at Wheeling the other evening, and read a letter *two hours long*, which he had written to his sister, (did he ever send it?) explaining why he was not a rebel. The audience manifested the strongest sympathy in the case, particularly marked for the lady to whom the letter was apparently addressed.

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WILLIAM GILBERT
Will pay the highest market price in cash for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Metals, &c., &c. de7-h676-3m

Sewing Machines.

$30 AND $35 EACH.—
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
The improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINES, elegantly finished with silver plate, stands with drawers and a Hemmer, all complete, are now offered at the extremely low price of $35—on plain stand, $30 each. The limitation already established for these Machines will be greatly increased by the valuable improvements recently adopted. No family, seamstress or tailor should fail to send in their orders [illegible] such a machine can be had at such a low price. A liberal discount will be given agents wishing to engage in their sale.
UNION SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
71 Dearborn Street, McCormick's Block.
Address I. A. HANCE,
Agent for the Northwestern States.
Post-Office Box 1481, Chicago.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, or call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. [au24?61-T-T-S-S]

L. CORNELL & Co.'s
Sewing Machines.
PRICES FROM $35 TO $90.
Taggart & Fair's Patent, Wilcox & Gibbs Patent, Empire Patent.
All Sewing Machines in market make one or another of these three stitches, Single Thread Stitch; Double Lock Stitch, (from two common spools); Lock or Shuttle Stitch, (alike on both sides.) Experience of FIVE YEARS in the business and a practical knowledge of every Sewing Machine of any standing, fully warrant us in saying that we have, by far, the best, stillest, most simple and reliable machines, taking ALL OF THESE STITCHES. No one can deny that each stitch is good when well made, and that each in its place, is preferred by different parties. Ours is the only office where you can gain an unprejudiced knowledge of the real merit of the different stitches, and have your choice, with privilege of exchanging. Different sizes will suit all parties, whatever they wish to sew. Our Heavy Manufacturing Lock Stitch (alike on both sides) Machines are large and heavy, yet easy, neat and quiet, while lighter, faster and with less than one-tenth of the noise.
We keep Sewing Machine Silk, Cotton, Oil, Needles, and we Rent Sewing Machines by the week or month.
A Lady in attendance to do all kinds of stitching to order. Read our Circulars before purchasing. Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at
133 Lake Street, (up stairs.)
Address L. CORNELL & CO Box 81, Chicago, Ill.
[se9?61-1y]

CHANDLER & FULLER'S
$30 Thirty Dollar $30
SEWING MACHINE,
Having the
NEW ECCENTRIC FEED,
Which is never failing, is capable of doing as wide a range of Sewing as any other machine, and is undeniably the simplest
Double-Threaded Machine
Ever invented. Before purchasing any other, call and see this.
Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. CHANDLER & FULLER.
106 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.—P. O. Box 2[illegible].
de17-h746-3m

ELLIOT'S IMPROVED
"PEARL"
SEWING MACHINES.
SEWING MACHINES.
WE KNOW, AND SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE when we say that ELLIOT'S IMPROVED "PEARL" SEWING MACHINES, sold by G. F. COLLINS & Co., 130 Lake street, Chicago, are the cheapest and most economical of any machine we have seen for family use. The idea that because a Sewing Machine is CHEAP it cannot be good, is driven from our mind, and from that of our "better half," by the "good works" and the entire reliability of the machine above referred to, which is sold at the low price of $30. We recommend it in the fullest confidence to our friends.—[Chicago Democrat.
$30 EACH.
$30 EACH.
These machines are used throughout the country giving satisfaction to all who use them, and are, undoubtedly, the most economical, best made, and cheapest in use. They are fully warranted.
The recent valuable improvements embraced in our machine, render it perfect in every respect and vastly superior to the PEARL as originally made.
We furnish full and explicit directions for using them. Each machine, when sent out, is in perfect running order, with sample of sewing on cloth in proper position, so that a person can commence work at once.
Our Machines all stand on a handsome table, and are worked by a treadle. Send for descriptive circular and sample of work, inclosing stamp for return postage.
On receipt of $30 we will send machine, by return of express, or if so ordered, we will send a machine and the bill with it so that it need not be paid for till received.
AGENTS WANTED. Address
GEO. F. COLLINS & CO.,
Office—130 LAKE STREET, (up-stairs), CHICAGO.
[de11-h756-1y]

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—163 Dearborn street, opposite the New Post Office. Established on the Boston principle. No girl sent from the office to any family unless she can give satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties desiring help suited by applying at 163 Dearborn street, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2[illegible].
[de8-h?]

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.
MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office, where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 2[illegible]. [ja?61-1y]

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,
MICHIGAN MILLS.
Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and sweet.
Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.
Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.
White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.
Extra Spring Wheat Flour.
Delivered to any part of the city.
Store—No. 275 South Water Street.
no23

Insurance.

INSURANCE ROOMS OF
R. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,
No. 3, Board of Trade Building,
CHICAGO.
R. W. PHILLIPS. A. M. WARD. A. R. SMITH.

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Continental Insurance Company,
OF NEW YORK,
On the First Day of January, 1862,
Made to the Auditor of the State of Illinois.

Capital Stock	[illegible]
Surplus	[illegible]
Assets	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Bank stock	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Bonds and Mortgages	[illegible]
Loans on Call	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Due for Interest and Rent	[illegible]
Due for Premiums	[illegible]
Total Liabilities	[illegible]

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1863.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 3d, 1862.

Whereas, The Continental Insurance Company, located at New York city, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, an act amendatory thereto, approved January 22d, 1857; and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing R. W. PHILLIPS & CO., of Chicago, Illinois, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claims of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said R. W. PHILLIPS & CO. are authorized as Agents for the said Company, to transact the business of insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL] In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this third day of February, A. D. 1862.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

R. W. PHILLIPS & Co.,
Agents for Chicago and vicinity.
Office No. 3, Board of Trade Building, Water street.
fe10-k806-1m

STATEMENT
Of the condition of the
ÆTNA INSURANCE
COMPANY.
On the 1st day of Jan'y, 1862,
Made to the Auditor of Illinois pursuant to the Statutes of the State, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and amended January 22, 1857.

NAME AND LOCATION:
ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL, - - - - $1,500,000.
AND IS PAID UP.

ASSETS:

	Par Val.	Mark't Val.
Real Estate unincumbered		$89,635 29
Cash on hand and in Bank		158,789 82
Cash in the hands of Agents and in course of transmission		152,667 91
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest	$44,000	44,000 00
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	46,000	46,000 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per ct., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	65,000	65,000 00
Jersey City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000 00
Milwaukee City Bonds, 10 per cent., semi-annual interest	5,000	5,000 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent., quarterly interest	50,000	50,000 00
United States Treasury Notes, 7 3-10 per cent., semi-annual interest	54,000	55,447 20
United States stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	125,000	112,500 00
United States stock, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest	205,000	166,050 00
Kentucky State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	10,000	7,300 00
Tennessee State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	10,000	4,100 00
New York State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	31,000	32,395 00
Missouri State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	20,000	10,400 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest	75,000	67,500 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest	25,000	25,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 2½ per ct., semi-annual interest	75,000	41,800 00
200 shares Hartford and New Haven Railroad Company Stock	80,000	69,000 00
200 shares Conn. River Railroad Company Stock	25,000	19,500 00
107 shares Boston and Worcester Railroad Company Stock	10,700	11,556 00
50 shares Conn. River Co. Stock	5,000	1,250 00
50 shares Citizens' Bank Stock, Waterbury, Conn.	5,000	5,000 00
50 shares Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford Springs, Conn.	5,000	5,000 00
36 shares Eagle Bank Stock, Providence, R. I.	1,800	1,800 00
200 shares Revere Bank Stock, Boston, Mass.	20,000	18,400 00
100 shares Safety Fund Bank Stock, Boston, Mass.	10,000	9,300 00
200 shares Bank of the State of Missouri Stock, St. Louis, Missouri	20,000	16,000 00
100 shares Merchants' Bank Stock, St. Louis	10,000	7,500 00
150 shares Mechanics' Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.	15,000	15,000 00
200 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank Stock, Philadelphia, Penn.	20,000	20,000 00
140 shares Ætna Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	14,000	14,000 00
100 shares Bank of Hartford County, Hartford, Conn.	5,000	4,500 00
100 shares Charter Oak Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	10,000	10,000 00
200 shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	20,000	21,800 00
308 shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	15,400	15,400 00
300 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	30,000	44,850 00
400 shares Hartford Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	40,000	55,000 00
100 shares Bank of Manufacturers' Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	10,000	8,800 00
200 shares Phoenix Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	20,000	28,500 00
300 shares State Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	30,000	30,000 00
150 shares Conn. River Banking Co. Stock, Hartford, Conn.	7,500	9,750
200 shares American Exchange Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	20,000 00
300 shares Bank of America Stock, New York City	30,000	30,000 00
200 shares Broadway Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	24,000 00
200 shares Butchers' and Drovers Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	21,000 00
100 shares City Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	10,500 00
100 shares Bank of the Commonwealth Stock, New York City	10,000	7,000 00
200 shares Bank of Commerce Stock, New York City	20,000	18,000 00
100 shares Hanover Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	6,500 00
300 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock, New York City	30,000	27,600 00
100 shares Mercantile Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	10,000 00
100 shares Market Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	16,000 00
1,200 shares Mechanics' Bank Stock, New York City	30,000	27,000 00
200 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	8,000 00
400 shares Metropolitan Bank Stock, New York City	40,000	35,200 00
820 shares Merchants' Bank Stock, New York City	41,000	32,800 00
400 shares Manhattan Co. Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	24,000 00
300 shares Nassau Bank Stock, New York City	30,000	24,000 00
200 shares North River Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	7,000 00
300 shares Bank of New York Stock, New York City	30,000	26,400 00
200 shares Bank of North America Stock, New York City	20,000	16,000 00
400 shares Ocean Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	14,000 00
400 shares People's Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	8,300 00
500 shares Phoenix Bank Stock, New York City	10,000	9,000 00
200 shares Bank of the Republic Stock, New York City	20,000	17,600 00
400 shares Union Bank Stock, New York City	20,000	16,400 00
150 shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. Stock, New York City	15,000	26,250 00
100 shares United States Trust Co. Stock, New York City	10,000	11,500 00
		$2,258,140 42

LIABILITIES:

The amount of Liabilities due or not due to Banks or other creditors	Nothing.
Losses adjusted and due	None.
Losses adjusted and not due	$875 07
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting proof	$124,661 48

All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.

The greatest amount insured in any one risk is Twenty Thousand Dollars.

The greatest amount insured in any one city, town village or block, varies.

The charter is on file with the Auditor.

HARTFORD, January 1st, 1862.

L. J. HENDEE, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, Hartford County, ss. Hartford, January 1st, 1862.

Personally appeared before me, Henry Fowler, a Justice of the Peace, for said State and County, L. J. Hendee, Secretary, and made solemn oath, that the foregoing Statement of the assets and condition of the Ætna Insurance Company is true.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

Then follows the Auditors Certificate of Authority:

Certificate to expire on the 31st day of January, 1863.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 20th, 1862.

Whereas, The Ætna Insurance Company, located at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and the act amendatory thereto, approved January 22d, 1857; and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing GURDON S. HUBBARD and CHAS. H. HUNT, of Chicago, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said Agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said GURDON S. HUBBARD and CHAS. H. HUNT are authorized as Agents for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

[SEAL] In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this twentieth day of January, A. D. 1862.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

HUBBARD & HUNT,
a25-k269-1m] Agents for Chicago, No. 1 Loomis Block

Rubber Goods.

RUBBER ELASTIC GAITERS,
FOR OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS,
Superior to Leather or Linen.
HAVELOCK CAP COVERS,
Rubber Coats and Leggins,
RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING,
PACKING, HOSE, &c.
JOHN B. IDESON & CO.,
[ja21-k473-3m] 115 Randolph street.

Railroads.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: [illegible]
C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
[illegible]
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
[illegible]
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Sup't.
E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent. [oc4-ly]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, Dec. 23, 1861, trains will leave the West Side Depot as follows: [illegible]
Sleeping Cars on night trains.
E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent. jy1

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, 1862. The Bank of the State of Indiana for the use of the Branch at La Porte, vs. Edmund D. Taylor and Mason Taylor, Chas. D. Bond, Allen Hamilton, Hugh McCullough, Jesse L. Williams, the unknown heirs of William B. Clifton, the unknown heirs of William H. Davidson and Eleaser D. Chamberlain.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Charles D. Bond, Allen Hamilton, Hugh McCullough, Jesse L. Williams, the unknown heirs of William B. Clifton, the unknown heirs of William H. Davidson, and Eleaser D. Chamberlain, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago.

Notice is hereby given to the said Charles D. Bond, Allen Hamilton, Hugh McCullough, Jesse L. Williams, the unknown heirs of William B. Clifton, the unknown heirs of William H. Davidson and Eleaser D. Chamberlain, that the complainant filed its bill of complaint in said Court on the chancery side thereof, on the 18th day of February, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of March next, (1862,) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Charles D. Bond, Allen Hamilton, Hugh McCullough, Jesse L. Williams, the unknown heirs of William B. Clifton, the unknown heirs of William H. Davidson, and Eleaser D. Chamberlain, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of June, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

STARK & ISHAM, Compl't's Sol'rs. [fe20-k864-4w]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, A. D. 1862. William K. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills vs. Alfred Goddard and — Perkins.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Alfred Goddard and — Perkins, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1862, at the suit of the said William K. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills, and against the estate of the said Alfred Goddard and — Perkins, for the sum of one hundred forty-nine and 48-100 dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Stephenson County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Alfred Goddard and — Perkins, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1862, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said William K. Doggett, Henry D. Bassett and D. Hobart Hills, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plt'f's Att'ys. [fe6-k735-4w]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, — Term, 1862. Jonathan R. Lyman vs. John Adriance, impleaded with Jonathan A. Kennicott.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non residence of John Adriance, defendant above-named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said John Adriance that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof on the 24d day of January, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of April next, (1862,) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said John Adriance, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of April, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl't's Sol'rs. [ja24-k527-4w]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, by a certain mortgage, dated the first day of May, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book thirty-seven (37), of mortgages at page four hundred and thirty-three (433); Buckner S. Morris and Mary B. Morris his wife, of the city of Chicago in said county and State, conveyed to me, Francis P. Corbin, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes, bearing even date with said mortgage, all executed by Buckner S. Morris and payable to the order of myself; one of said notes being for the principal sum of [illegible] thousand dollars ($11,000), payable on the first day of May, A. D. 1863, for value received; and the others for the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars ($550) each, being the amount of semi-annual interest on said principal sum and payable respectively on the first day of each November and May from the first day of November, 1858, to the first day of May, 1863; and whereas, it is provided by said mortgage that if default shall be made in the payment of any part of said instalments of interest, and the said instalment shall remain due and unpaid for thirty days, then the said principal sum of eleven thousand dollars shall at once become and be due and payable, at my election; and whereas default has been made in the payment of said instalments of interest due on the first day of May and on the first day of November, A. D. 1861, and of the notes for five hundred and fifty dollars each, maturing at those dates respectively and given for said instalments, which have since remained and now are wholly due and unpaid.

Now therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority contained in said mortgage and to secure the said sum of eleven thousand dollars, with interest due thereon, together with costs and charges of advertisement and sale, the premises conveyed by said mortgage, with all right and equity of redemption of Buckner S. Morris and Mary B. Morris, their heirs, representatives or assigns therein, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Friday the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago; and which said premises are known and described as follows, to wit: Sub-lot six (6), of lots one (1) and two (2) in Block fifteen (15) in Fort Dearborn Addition to the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, together with the brick dwelling and other improvements thereon situated. FRANCIS P. CORBIN.

WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney. Mortgagee.
114 Dearborn street, Chicago. [ja11-k297-4d]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, by a certain Mortgage dated the first day of May, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County, State of Illinois, in book thirty-seven [37] of Mortgages at page three hundred and twenty-seven [327], Hart L. Stewart widower, of the City of Chicago, in said County and State, conveyed to me, Francis P. Corbin, the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes, bearing even date with said Mortgage, all executed by the said Hart L. Stewart and payable to the order of myself; one of said notes being for the principal sum of sixteen thousand dollars ($16,000), payable on the first day of May, A. D. 1863, for value received; and the others for the sum of eight hundred dollars ($800) each, being the amount of semi-annual interest on said principal sum and payable respectively on the first day of each November and May from the first day of November, 1858, to the first day of May, 1863; and whereas it is provided by said Mortgage that if default shall be made in the payment of any one of said instalments of interest, and such instalment shall remain due and unpaid thirty days, then the said principal sum of sixteen thousand dollars shall at once become and be due and payable at my election, anything in the note given for the same to the contrary notwithstanding. And whereas default has been made in the payment of said instalments of interests due on the first day of May and on the first day of November, A. D. 1861, and of the notes for eight hundred dollars each, maturing at those dates respectively and given for said instalments, which have since remained and now are wholly due and unpaid. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the authority contained in said Mortgage, and to secure the said sum of sixteen thousand dollars, with interest due thereon, together with costs and charges of advertisement and sale, the premises conveyed by said Mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary, with all right and equity of redemption of Hart L. Stewart, his heirs, representatives or assigns therein, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Friday the fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1862, at the North door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, and are known and described as follows, to wit: Thirty [30] feet east and adjoining the west thirty [30] feet of Lot number seven [7], in Block thirty-seven [37] of the original Town of Chicago aforesaid, with the building and other improvements thereon situated. Lots one [1] to thirty-four [34] inclusive, of Block twenty [20] of the South Branch Addition to Chicago aforesaid, with the buildings and other improvements thereon situated. Lots seven [7], eight [8] and ten [10], of Block twelve [12] of said South Branch Addition. Lots seven [7], eight [8] and eighteen [18], of Block thirteen [13], of said South Branch Addition. Lots three [3], eleven [11] and twelve [12] of Block twenty-seven [27], of said South Branch Addition.

FRANCIS P. CORBIN, Mortgagee.
WM. C. REYNOLDS, Attorney.
114 Dearborn street, Chicago. ja11-k297-4d

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
(No. 22 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.
Bags and Sacks
Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.
SIMEON FARWELL.
ap6-1771-1y

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, AUSTEN & CO., 187 South Water-st., Chicago
S. K. CLARK & CO., 122 Broad street, New York.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful Brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.
Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-1y

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf.
NO. 172 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Groceries and Provisions.

NEW ORANGES AND LEMONS.—Just received by Express from New York, the first of the season. Also, New Figs, Raisins, Dates, Nuts, Prunes, New Cocoa Nuts, &c., &c.
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
By VAN FLEET & CO..................123 Dearborn street.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. ja13-k?

Oil and Lamps.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts., West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 6[illegible].
[illegible] E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Railroads.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after SUNDAY, February [illegible], 1862, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets:
[illegible]
Baggage checked to all important points.
For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.
FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.
Trains leave Chicago: Leave Wood Lawn:
[illegible]
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible]
JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at
[illegible] A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.)
[illegible] P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays.)
[illegible]
For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.
Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON,
And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.
Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage checked through to all Eastern Cities.
But one change of cars between Chicago and New York, via Allentown, and to Philadelphia.
Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side.
WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:
[illegible] A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit [illegible] Albany [illegible] New York [illegible] Boston [illegible]
[illegible] P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit [illegible] Albany [illegible] New York [illegible] Boston [illegible]
Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at [illegible] A. M. Mail Train; [illegible] P. M. Fast Express; arrive in Chicago at [illegible] A. M. Fast Express; at [illegible] P. M. Night Mail Train.
The [illegible] P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.
Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
Baggage Checked Through.
Through Tickets for sale at all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.
R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

1862. THE 1862.
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.,
285 Miles Double Track,
(with its connections.)
IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE,
FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED
To all the Eastern Cities!
THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED
AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST!
THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM
PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA!
(with close connections from Western Cities,)
ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK,
THROUGH PHILADELPHIA,
And close connections at Harrisburgh for
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK
One train runs daily (436 miles,)
VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS
Arriving in advance of all other Routes.
EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM
PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.
Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad.
Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines.
FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE
SLEEPING CARS
ON NIGHT TRAINS TO
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.
FREIGHTS:
By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.
The Pennsylvania Central Rail Road also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes.
Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAIL ROAD COMPANIES.
Be particular and mark packages "via Penn'a Central R. R."
For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:
[illegible]
CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois.
[illegible] STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.
CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh.
H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
[illegible], Madison, Indiana.
J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.
W. W. AIKMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.
N. F. SASS, St. Louis, Mo.
[illegible] LANGLEY, Gallipolis, Ohio.
[illegible], Virginia.
HALL & CO., Marietta, Ohio.
[illegible] PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.
McDOWELL & McOGLE, Portsmouth, Ohio.
[illegible], Maysville, Ky.
J. F. JOHNSON, Ripley, Ohio.
JOHN TODD, Covington, Ky.
G. L. HEATON, Cleveland, Ohio.
R. C. [illegible], General Travelling Agent for the South and West.
LIVE STOCK.
Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburgh, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest and most direct route for Stock to New York—[via. Allentown]—and with fewer changes than any other.
ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
ja1-k78-1y

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 17th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago: Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, 11:30 A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 11:?0 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, [illegible] P. M. Through Trains arrive: [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, [illegible] A. M.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Michigan Southern and Lake Shore
RAILROAD.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:
NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS:
[illegible] A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train on Air Line Road, at White Pigeon with trains for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.
NIGHT EXPRESS:
[illegible] P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air Line Junction with trains for Detroit.
Trains arrive from the East at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
All the above trains make regular connections at Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with all trains on Eastern Roads.
Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run on Night Trains.
Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O.
GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Ag't.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO
AIR-LINE RAILROAD.
Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.
TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:
[illegible] A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.)
THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Piqua, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio.
SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS.—At Indianapolis for Terre Haute, Evansville, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville and Louisville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana.
Connections at Cincinnati for Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River.
Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 126 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Matteson House.)
JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.
CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
For MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, Chicago, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
[illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at [illegible] P. M. and [illegible] P. M.
Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at [illegible] P. M. and [illegible] P. M.
WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at [illegible] P. M., and arrives at Chicago at [illegible] A. M.
[illegible] S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CENTRAL
SHORT LINE ROUTE,
VIA
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO
AND
Pennsylvania Central R. R's,
TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.
Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents,
Are prepared to contract Freight through, by either of the Companies above named, at their Office, No. [illegible] Dearborn street, and at the Depot of the P., F. W. & C. R. R. [illegible]

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1862.

THE CITY.

☞ We wish to direct the attention of editors in particular, and the public generally, to the advertisement of J. Dixon, Jr., on our first page.

THE WAR FUND COMMITTEE.—We learn from the Cook County War Fund Committee that the payment to families is postponed from to-day (Saturday) untill Monday.

AN OMISSION.—In publishing the Roster of Col. Bell's cavalry regiment, yesterday, we unintentionally omitted the name of the chaplain, Rev. Abner W. Henderson.

PREACHING TO THE PRISONERS.—Rev. Dr. Pratt of Trinity Church, will preach to the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, on Sunday afternoon.

MARCH MAGAZINES.—The Continental Monthly for March has been received by J. R. Walsh, corner Madison street and Custom House Place. He expects to receive Harper and the Atlantic for March this morning.

☞ The ladies who presided at the tables of the late festival of the Church of the Ascension, and parties having tickets to account for, are requested to meet at the Sherman House to-day (Saturday) at 2 o'clock.

CARNIVAL AT OGDEN SKATING PARK.—The Management of the Ogden Skating Park announces a grand Skating Carnival this afternoon and evening. The pond is in fine condition and the occasion of a holiday will undoubtedly draw out a large attendance.

NOT TO BE CONSOLIDATED.—Rumors have for several days been prevalent that Captain Silfversparre's Battery of Flying Artillery was to be consolidated with some other artillery command. This is not so, as we are informed by Captain Silfversparre. His Battery, now nearly full, will move on Thursday next for St. Louis, where men will be added to complete its muster roll.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—The Sabbath School of the Church of the Redeemer will continue their exhibition at Bryan Hall, this evening. The best portions of both evening's entertainment will be given, with additional tableaux, appropriate to the glorious day we celebrate. A programme of unusual attractiveness is in rehearsal, and among the pieces exhibited will be the "Nine Muses" and "Union and Disunion."

FROM TAYLOR'S BATTERY.—Chas. H. Machlin, of Capt. Ezra Taylor's Battery, and who was wounded at Fort Donelson by a minie ball from secessiondom, arrived in the city from Cairo on Wednesday night last, and is now stopping with his brother-in-law, James P. Reed, Esq., at Hyde Park. Capt. Taylor's Battery was at times during the battle in a most exposed position, receiving considerable attention from the enemy in consequence, and it is almost a miracle that so few were killed or wounded.

HONORABLY ACQUITTED.—A short time since an article went the rounds of the city papers headed "A Chicago counterfeiter abroad," in which injustice was done Mr. Wm. S. Bond, who for a long time was one of our best business men. Mr. Bond has been for some time engaged in business at Denver City, while his family reside in Chicago. Although charged with crime he has met his accusers and been honorably acquitted. We cheerfully do what we can to put him right again before this community.

THE LAST CHANCE.—Our theatre-going readers are notified by an advertisement in another column, that to-night Professor Anderson, the renowned magician and actor, makes positively his last appearance at McVicker's Theatre. The bill is really a good one, the Professor taking the character of "William" in the nautical drama of "Black-eyed Susan," and the proceeds to go for the benefit of the Scotch Regiment now in quarters at Camp Douglas.

A CARD.—To the ladies and gentlemen who sang on the occasion; to the editors of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, *Journal*, *Times* and *Post* newspapers; to the proprietors of the Briggs, Sherman and Tremont houses; to the ladies who furnished and assisted at the tables, and to all those generally who by their co-operation and liberality rendered the late concert and festival a SUCCESS, the Rector of the Church of the Ascension would return most heartfelt thanks, for himself, and on behalf of the ladies of his congregation.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.—Lafayette Lodge No. 18, A. F. and A. M., will give their annual festival at the Briggs House on Monday evening, 24th. We hear that it is the intention of the popular hosts of the Briggs, so far as their part of the contract is concerned, to make this festival fully the equal, if not ahead, of any like event during the present season, and all who understand the capacity of those gentlemen will not doubt their eminent success. We bespeak a generous attendance on the occasion.

MAN THE GUNS!—MEN WANTED FOR THE GUNBOATS.—A few more men are required immediately, at No. 3 South Clark street, to make up the necessary complement for manning efficiently the gallant fleet of gunboats which have rendered such valuable service at Fort Henry and Fort Donelson. Men with strong arms and loyal hearts are called upon to lend a hand in clearing the Mississippi of the band of traitors who still hold important points along its banks. Terms of enlistment one year—unless sooner discharged. Pay $18 per month. A number of recruits will leave No. 3 South Clark street on Monday morning next for Cairo, and all those who wish to join the gallant band are requested to report themselves at 8 o'clock Monday morning, without fail, at Recruiting office, No. 3 South Clark street, Chicago. Transportation furnished from their homes to Chicago.

POLICE COURT.—Justices Akin and Davis literally "took it easy," yesterday, there being but little business before them. A young man and woman were brought up on a charge of vagrancy, which resulted in the parties receiving an exhortation to travel under their own names, and to tell landlords that they were married.

One of the squaws so well known on our streets, answering to the name of Sally Ann La Motay, was charged with the larceny of a box at the fire on Hubbard street on Friday of last week. She claimed that she picked up the jewelry when it was thrown from the second-story window with the intention of "taking care" of it. "No, yes, yes, no—me no steal it—me find it—me take care of it!" The case was continued untill this morning, when her husband will also be examined as *particeps criminis*.

PREMATURE.—The secession *Times* "thinks" that the resolutions passed by the Board of "Trade are premature." It is "premature" for the Board to discountenance and condemn any attempt to lionize the Major Browns and other "distinguished visitors" taken in arms against the Union; but it would be very appropriate and just the thing if the Board had passed resolutions of condolence to the chivalry in misfortune. The *Times* would shout for joy if the Board had raised a subscription to minister to the comfort and pleasure of the "lions," to be presented with sentiments of distinguished consideration. The Board is composed of too loyal material to suit the stomach of that pro-slavery sheet. But their action, nevertheless, meets the hearty approbation of our citizens. Let the Government officials supply the prisoners sufficient food, and give them humane treatment. But let us not forget the gory dead, the suffering wounded, or the broken and crushed hearts among our own people caused by the infernal rebellion, in which those "lions" were leaders. Our citizens have their self-respect to regard and other duties to perform than to play the part of obsequious courtiers to persons who hate and malign their institutions.

Fire at Evanston.

On yesterday (Friday) morning, about 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in the barn attached to the rear of the premises of Mr. DeCoutres, at Evanston, which rapidly extended through the range of buildings, entirely destroying them. Mr. DeCoutres is a wood dealer in the city, and was absent from home. His wife, at the first alarm, went to the barn and made a heroic and humane attempt to liberate two cows, but so rapid was the spread of the flames that she was herself severely burned and forced to leave the animals to their fate. She was seriously injured by inhalation of the hot air, besides having her clothing burned. She was cared for by the neighbors, who removed her to an adjoining dwelling and clear of the burning house. In her distress and suffering the unfortunate woman forgot to mention what she alone of those present knew, that $600 in gold was secreted in the house, and thus was lost. The house was owned by E. [illegible] of this city. Loss, $1,800, not insured. The fire originated in a portion of the barn used as a smoke house.

THE CONFEDERATE PRISONERS.

ARRIVAL IN THE CITY.

Incidents of the Route, &c., &c.

As previously announced in these columns, Chicago has been invaded by rebel soldiers. A portion of the Southern army, lately fighting against us at Fort Donelson has now been brought several hundreds of miles from the scene of defeat into the interior of our country. The exchange now going on, of six or seven thousand Union soldiers for as many Confederates, has a double effect upon the prosecution of the war. We not only take from the rebels their fighting men, but we send ours in to all the vacuum—an act which their leaders will not thank us for.

ON THE ROAD.

The Southern soldiers arriving here on Thursday night came by two routes, a portion over the Illinois Central road from Cairo, and the remainder by river to St. Louis, and thence to Chicago by the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago road. They left Fort Donelson on Sunday night by boat. When first taken in charge by detachments of the Fifty-second Illinois regiment, Col. Sweeney, —specially detailed for escort duty—some among the furious made a show of resistance, having the impression that our forces wanted to impose upon them, but when informed that they were to be well treated, they changed their course and became quite fraternal. An incident in this connection will illustrate our meaning. When stopping at one of the stations between this city and St. Louis, two of the Confederates in charge of Capt. S. G. Ward were allowed to leave the cars to obtain water. By an oversight the train departed before their return. The cars had just got under headway, however, when the two soldiers were seen upon the track at double quick, waving their hats and shouting for the train to be stopped. They had no intention of being left behind, and after a few moments the speed was slackened and they climbed aboard, puffing and blowing from their exertions.

Captains Ward and Moffatt had in charge 809 prisoners, a portion of the Seventh Texas Regiment, Col. Gregg, the most of them sharp-shooters from Eastern and Central Texas, and the Twentieth Mississippi Regiment under Major W. N. Brown. The Lieutenant Colonel of the Texan regiment was killed at Fort Donelson. To guard this collection of prisoners, there were 160 of the Fifty-second Illinois. Everything passed quietly with the prisoners along the entire route from St. Louis to Chicago, and at only one point were they insulted or abused. This was at a station where they met a detachment of Eastern cavalry, a number of whom being intoxicated, assailed the train with bricks and stones, breaking the car windows and injuring their inmates. They also chased the cars for some distance after they had started, seemingly determined to wreak their vengeance upon the helpless prisoners. The names of the regiment should be published, and the perpetrators of the act punished as they so richly deserve.

THE ARRIVAL IN CHICAGO.

This train arrived in the city on Thursday night, and the prisoners were at once taken in charge by a detachment of police and their original escort, and marched to Camp Douglas, where temporary quarters had been assigned them. Camp Douglas was at an early hour besieged by thousands of citizens, anxious to obtain a sight of the secessionists. The following order from Col. Voss, temporary commandant of the post, was strictly observed, and only those having business in the camp were admitted:

[General Order No. 3.]

CAMP DOUGLAS, Feb. 21, 1862.

Officers of the guard will pass no one except on passes signed by the Commandant or Adjutant of the post.
ARNO VOSS, Commandant.

These restrictions are eminently correct and will have to remain in force until the prisoners are properly divided into companies and assigned permanent barracks under appropriate commanding officers, which work will immediately commence and be vigorously prosecuted.

THE PRISONERS.

Parties who were fortunate enough to obtain entrance to Camp Douglas yesterday forenoon, might have seen standing, shivering in the snow, in about the centre of the parade ground, a collection of men wearing all the colors of the rainbow upon their backs in the shape of raiment. There were seven or eight hundred prisoners in the group. Their clothes had been intended for a warmer country, and their frames were all unused to the cold weather of a northern climate, hence the prisoners looked pale, and actually had attacks of ague chills as they stood awaiting the preparation of their barracks. It was a matter for contemplation. A week ago these men were fighting under the serpent flag at Donelson. To-day they stood conquered, yet not entirely disheartened, beneath the stars and stripes, hundreds of miles from their homes and scenes of disastrous battle.

A more woebegone appearing set of men it would be difficult for the reader to imagine. Compared with the laborers we are in the habit of seeing upon our public roads they would suffer somewhat, being less hardy and healthy in build and complexion. It may have been from exposure and low diet, but they were yesterday all sallow faced, sunken-eyed and apparently famishing. Some of them had food with them and were eating of it as they stood. Others were rigging extemporaneous windlasses for a well and filling their canteens. The majority, however, stood gazing about the place, perfectly willing to be conversed with and as willing to answer all questions put to them by their numerous visitors. These visitors were mainly respectful to the fallen foe. In fact, these men, and those who had been quartered in the southern portion of the grounds known as Brackett's Camp, appeared to be satisfied with their lot, and were free to say they had not been better treated since enlistment, or more comfortably housed and better fed than the prospect was they would be at Camp Douglas as prisoners of war.

The uniforms of the Confederate prisoners are just no uniforms at all, lacking all the characteristics of infantry, cavalry or artillery costume, in being wholly ununiform in color, cut, fashion and manufacture. Some have coats of a butternut color, cut in regular sacque style, and officers fashioned like those of our soldiers as jackets or frocks. The pants are as diversified in color. Many of them have no overcoats at all and supply their place with horse blankets, hearth rugs, coverlids, pieces of carpet, coffee sacks, etc., etc. Their knapsacks consist of bags of all colors and sizes, comparing well with their coats and hats. The same remarks apply equally well to their canteens and other accoutrements, no half dozen of which seem to have been made at the same manufactory.

Our reporter circulated promiscuously among the men in their barracks for an hour or two, and was treated invariably in the most courteous manner. Whether the Southerners were jaded, tired and listless, or whether it may be their nature to speak cautiously to a stranger when courteously addressed, we leave the reader to decide. There are a number of sick men with the prisoners, who should at once be sent to the hospital or some other comfortable quarters, that they may be properly taken care of.

THE REBEL REGIMENTS.

The following comprise the regiments represented in the persons of the prisoners, so far as we have been able to classify them:

The 20th Mississippi, with their Major, W. N. Brown, a gentleman who was one of the excursionists from the South to this city a couple of years ago, and who warmly entertained the returned excursionists from Chicago some months later. The number of prisoners of this regiment is four hundred and fifty. The following is a list of the officers accompanying it:

Major—W. N. Brown.
Company A—Captain, H. Canty; 2d Lieut., R. M. Wilson.
Company B—Captain, W. A. Rorer; First Lieutenant, Thomas B. Sykes; Second Lieutenant, R. S. Murff; Third Lieutenant, I. A. Roberts.
Company C—Captain, I. Z. George; First Lieutenant, J. M. Liddell; Second Lieutenant, T. W. Keys; Third Lieutenant, A. A. Stoddard.
Company D—Captain, C. K. Massey; First Lieutenant, J. C. Williams; Second Lieutenant, P. L. Dotson; Third Lieutenant, R. C. McClelland.
Company E—Second Lieut. W. S. Chaplin.
Company F—Capt. Tho's B. Graham; 2d Lieut. Ed. R. Sterling.
Company G—First Lieut. W. R. Nelson.
Company H—Second Lieut. Thomas H. Harrison.
Company I—Capt. W. M. Chatfield; 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Cole; 2d Lieut. J. V. Williams.
Company K—First Lieut. S. T. Oldham; 2d Lieut. J. R. Hemphill.

The 30th Tennessee, Col. Suggs, nearly one thousand, officers and men. This regiment includes a company from Alabama. The 14th Mississippi, Col. Baldwin, about five hundred, officers and men. The 7th Texas, Col. Gregg, numbering three hundred and thirty-three men. A portion of the 49th Tennessee and one or two Kentucky and Mississippi regiments—all making a sum total of about 3,300 already arrived.

VOTE OF THANKS.

The officers of the various regiments represented in the ranks of the prisoners, have united in the following card, which explains itself:

We, the undersigned, officers of the 20th Mississippi Regiment, now prisoners of war on the steamboat Universe, hereby extend our thanks to Capt. S. G. Ward, of the 52d Illinois volunteers, and the officers under his command, for their gentlemanly and polite treatment received from them while under their charge. Should it ever be their fate to be similarly situated, we earnestly hope our [friends] will return the favor which has been extended to us.

W. A. Rorer, Capt. Co. B, 20th Miss. regt.
Wm. M. Chatfield, Capt. Co. I.
Tho. B. Sykes, 1st Lieut. Co. B.
T. H. Harrison, 2d Lieut. Co. H.
R. M. Wilson, 2d Lieut. Co. A.
Jas. A. Roberts, 3d Lieut. Co. B.
R. M. Williams, 2d Lieut. Co. F.
Ed. R. Stebbins, Lieut. Co. F.
J. R. Hemphill, 2d Lieut. Co. K.
W. N. Brown, Major.
T. W. Cole, 1st Lieut. Co. I.
J. Z. Gwinn, Capt. Co. C.
J. M. Liddell, 1st Lieut. Co. C.
T. W. Keyes, 2d Lieut. Co. C.
A. A. Stoddard, Co. C.
C. K. Massey, Capt. Co. D.
J. C. Williams, 1st Lieut. Co. I.
P. L. Dotson, Co. D.
Wm. G. Nelson, 1st Lieut. Co. G.
S. T. Oldham, 1st Lieut. Co. K.
R. S. Murff, 2d Lieut. Co. B.
H. Cantrey, Capt. Co. A.
February 18th, 1862.

The paper has the following endorsement:
"The within statement was intended for Capt. Smith G. Ward, Lieut S. S. Hum, Lieut. Dyre, Lieut. White; also Captain of the steamboat Universe.
"W. N. BROWN, Maj. 20th Miss. regt."

INCIDENTS, &C., &C.

Among the prisoners we yesterday found Orderly Sergeant Stanley M. Warner, of the Texas Seventh. This gentleman is a graduate of Norwich University, and a classmate of Lieut. Col. Ransom, of the Illinois Eleventh. By one of those remarkable circumstances which mark eventful life, the Texas Seventh and the Illinois Eleventh were pitted against each other outside of the entrenchments at Fort Donelson. These two regiments almost annihilated each other, suffering far greater loss than any other on either side. These old classmates and friends were opposed to each other in deadly strife. One of them received an ugly but not dangerous wound in the shoulder, and the other was taken prisoner. Such is life. It may not be out of place in this connection to remark that for eight years past Mr. Warner has edited the Tyler (Texas) *Reporter*, the leading Democratic paper of Texas, and the official paper of the State.

Notwithstanding the present haggard and war-worn appearance of the prisoners, were they washed and shaven and otherwise recruited after their late fatigues, they would be a noble-looking set of men. They were uniformly courteous in their intercourse with visitors—much more so, we regret to say, than a few blackguards who visited them. The Tennessee men whom we met invariably said that they had had enough of fighting, and if they could be liberated would at once settle down to a quiet life. Many expressed a wish to settle in Illinois. The Mississippians, when interrogated, simply said that they would wait till they "got well out of this scrape" before the said anything about it—their air and bearing, though courteous, betokening that they were ready to continue the fight, and carry it to the bitter end. The men of one of the Tennessee regiments—the 49th, we believe—alleged that they were pressed into the rebel service. One squad of men with whom we conversed said that they were told that if they enlisted one day, they would not be drafted the next—wofully adding, "We did not like to have it said that we were *drafted!*"

One of the captives, a German of fine form, and used to war from his childhood, sought out a captain in Col. Voss' Cavalry Regiment almost immediately upon entering the camp, and made known his desire to enlist. He said he had been compelled to fight with Floyd and other men of his stripe, against the flag he loved, and now he wanted to make amends by fighting on his own account against the traitors and their serpent colors. We left the captain arguing the question of propriety with his commanding officer, who probably advised the German to let the matter rest as it was for a time.

A little, three-foot-six fellow, apparently about thirteen years old, was in one of the regiments. Some one suggested that he must be a drummer, or something of that sort. "No, sir," said he, "I shoulder a musket by G—!" He had certainly attained to maturity in profanity, if in nothing else.

A laughable incident occurred, which will perhaps teach the offender that a rebel may be as quick at a repartee as any other man. A soldier had given a Scotch bonnet to a rebel who had lost his headgear. An officer of the Scotch regiment, who chanced to notice it, commenced bantering him about disgracing a Scotch bonnet by placing it on a rebel's head. "Thank God!" exclaimed Reb., "it is only a matter of necessity. I had rather be in h—ll than be a Scotchman!" That officer suddenly came to the conclusion that he had business in some other part of the camp.

Nothing observed by the secession prisoners seemed to astonish them more than to see the manner in which our citizens visiting them were dressed. Said one of the Mississippians, who at home was considered somewhat of a wag: "I rather conclude it is the Sabbath day, up here: the people all seem to be dressed in their Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes!" Seeing that an inquisitive Yankee was eyeing him rather sharply, the same man remarked, "aside": "Wonder if that man ever saw me before! If he hasn't it's all square, as I never saw him until now and I don't care if I never see him more!" And the joker turned his head without a smile, and accepted a plug of tobacco from a reporter, who had gone to camp with his pockets filled for the purpose of distributing to the new arrivals.

Some few of the prisoners, we have heard, still appear to harbor a sort of bitterness of spirit toward our people and institutions. It is related that last evening a citizen who was talking with a squad from Tennessee, overheard the following dialogue between a tall, lank, Texan and a short, stub-shot specimen from Alabama:

Texan—Well, Bill, I've changed my opinion of the northern people since I came among them. I used to think they were all cannibals, but I see they are not. I've changed—*I have!*

Bill—Well, perhaps *you* have changed, but I have not, and never will. I think as highly of the cursed Yankees now as I ever did—but no higher!

Another incident will illustrate a different feeling on the part of an equally intelligent and more numerous class: One of the prisoners said in regard to his opinion of the leading generals of the Southern Confederacy, that there were a few who had entered the rebellion with honest intentions and because they thought the war a holy one, but as for the traitorous coward, Floyd, he "would be perfectly content to remain forever a prisoner at the north if he could but have the pleasure of seeing him hung as high as Hamon."

It is also related that Major Brown and his regiment were detailed to guard the rear of Floyd's brigade in their hegira from Fort Donelson, it being agreed that the Mississippians were to join them. As soon, however, as the redoubtable Virginians were safely on board the boat which was to bear them up the river, the Great Thief turned to Maj. B. and coolly told him there was no room for him and his regiment, and left him to fight it out as best he could. This and other incidents in Floyd's career, doubtless caused the many hearty imprecations which we heard showered upon his head by the prisoners.

Extension of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

The Board of Trade passed the following resolutions yesterday forenoon upon the subject of the proposed extension of the Connellsville and Pittsburgh Railroad. The matter is of considerable importance just at present, and the action of the road is extremely *apropos:*

WHEREAS, The Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, an existing corporate body under the laws of Pennsylvania and Maryland, propose and desire to extend their present line of road (now in operation from the City of Pittsburgh east to Connellsville, 59 miles) to Cumberland on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, distant 90 miles from Connellsville, the present eastern terminus of the Road—thereby opening a new and important through route from Pittsburgh via Connellsville and Cumberland and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Washington; and

WHEREAS, Said company also desire, by the construction of a line of road from the Point of Rocks, on the Potomac river, along down said river 41 miles to the city of Washington, to open a new route from Pittsburgh to the Capital of the country, 78 miles shorter than any existing route, and with over 1,600 feet less elevation and depression of line; and

WHEREAS, The said Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company have memorialized Congress for a loan of one and a half million of dollars, in aid of their efforts, the payment of which at 6 per cent. annual interest thereon to be secured by a first mortgage upon their completed road from Pittsburgh to Connellsville, 59 miles; and also upon the 90 miles to be built to complete their line to Cumberland, unless the Government shall prefer to accept the free transportation of its mails, troops and of all Government freight in lieu and instead of such payment of interest; and

WHEREAS, Said company have laid their maps and plans for such extensions before the Chicago Board of Trade, and asked their favorable consideration and action in relation thereto: Therefore

Resolved, That the Chicago Board of Trade and the farmers and producers of the Northwest keenly feel and appreciate the importance and great need of opening new and enlarged and additional avenues of trade between the western States and the Atlantic cities, in order to prevent delay and facilitate and cheapen the cost of transportation—and in order to furnish greater and more adequate and rapid means of military transportation than the Government now possesses, between the eastern and western slopes, and by shorter and more direct routes.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be and are hereby requested to investigate the merits and advantages of the proposed extensions of railroad by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, resulting when completed in a new through route and outlet highly important to the Northwestern States; and that they give the same such support and aid as its merits and the interests of the Government and country and the Great West may seem to demand at their hands.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published, and that copies thereof be forwarded to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Illinois.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

How it will be Observed.

At a meeting of the Clergymen yesterday morning—present, Rev. Messrs. Patterson, Pratt, Everts, Patton, Tiffany, Humphrey, Bishop, Savage, Roy, Pierce and Bugbee—the following action was taken:

WHEREAS, So far as we know, no other arrangements have been made for the observance of Washington's Birthday; therefore,

Resolved, That a portion of the Churches be opened on the 22d for public worship and the reading of the Farewell Address.

The churches designated were:

NORTH SIDE.—North Presbyterian.
WEST SIDE.—First Congregational, Third Presbyterian, and St. John's.
SOUTH SIDE.—First Baptist, First Presbyterian, Clark Street Methodist and Trinity.
The hour of service agreed upon was 11 o'clock A. M.
O. H. TIFFANY, Chairman.
J. E. ROY, Secretary.

TRINITY CHURCH.—There will be religious and patriotic services at Trinity Church to-day (22d) at the usual morning hour. After religious services, Washington's Farewell Address will be read, and the excellent choir will render some of their best music.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The following will be the order of exercises at the North Presbyterian Church, to-day: 1. Invocation and reading of Scripture; 2. Singing and prayer; 3. Washington's Farewell Address; 4. Address; 5. Prayer; 6. Singing—"My Country, 'tis of Thee;" 7. Benediction. Rev. Messrs. Lord, Bugbee, Pierce, Kendrick, and other clergymen, will conduct the services.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—The following will be the order of services at the First Baptist Church: 1. Voluntary upon the organ; 2. Reading selections from the Scriptures; 3. Prayer; 4. Singidg—"My Country, 'tis of Thee," etc.; 5. Reading of Washington's Farewell Address; 6. Reading of brief extracts from Letters and Speeches of distinguished Statesmen; 7. Singing—"The Star Spangled Banner; 8. Benediction.

CHURCH OF THE UNITY.—Owing to the absence of the Rev. Mr. Collyer, who is now engaged in his duties as Sanitary Commissioner among the wounded at Paducah, there will be no service in the Church of the Unity today. Mr. Collyer writes from Cairo, "There is a report of terrible need of help at Paducah and Mound City; and we are all going to help right through. So I shall be kept there a few days."

BOARD OF TRADE.—This body will suspend all business to-day in honor of Washington's Birth Day.

THE BANKS.—The Banks will suspend all transactions to-day in honor of the Birth Day of Washington.

THE POST OFFICE.—The Post Office will be closed to-day from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. in honor of Washington's Birth Day.

ELLSWORTH ZOUAVES.—This finely drilled company will parade to-day, leaving their Armory about noon. Capt. Jno. A. Thompson of Co. G, second battalion of the 18th Regulars, U. S. A., now recruiting in this city, will act as escort with a platoon of about twenty men. At the request of several prominent citizens, Capt. Brand has consented to give a short exhibition drill on Lake-street, opposite the Tremont House. The Light Guard Band has been engaged for the occasion.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.—A meeting to commemorate the Birth Day of Washington will be held at the hall of the Invincible Club, (15 and 16 Kingsbury Block,) on this (Saturday) evening, February 22d, at half past seven o'clock.

Washington's Farewell Address will be read by Prof. Henry Booth of the Law School, and brief political addresses made by gentlemen of various shades of political sentiment.

The Young Men of the city are invited to attend.

The Board of Trade and the Rebel Prisoners.

The Board of Trade, at its yesterday's session, unanimously passed the following resolutions, which were offered by Ira Y. Munn, Esq. Mr. Munn said his reason for offering these resolutions was, that some of the distinguished rebel prisoners now here were being lionized and feted by our citizens, which was making them heroes in their own eyes, and degrading ourselves. One of the prisoners, in particular, (Major Brown), was at that moment being feted and lionized. He was one of the New Orleans excursionists who visited our city last year, and received the hospitalities of our most prominent citizens. The resolutions are as follows:

WHEREAS, our government has been pleased to place among us a large number of prisoners belonging to the rebel government, it is our duty, and, we doubt not, the wish of the citizens of Chicago to see that they are well fed and cared for, but we cannot but feel that in view of the dead, of the suffering wounded, of the broken and crushed hearts among our own people, caused by the late battle, grown out of this unholy rebellion, it is earnestly our duty—a duty we owe to ourselves as well as our Government—that the officers, as well as the privates now prisoners among us, should receive such attention at our hands as humanity alone would dictate. Therefore,

Resolved, That this Board frown upon and condemn any attempt to make "lions" and "distinguished visitors" of any of the prisoners now among us.

Resolved, That we recommend to the citizens of Chicago to abstain from offering to any of the prisoners now here, or who may hereafter arrive, those polite and marked attentions that make them heroes in their own eyes, to the manifest degradation of ourselves.

Resolved, That we believe many of the privates among our prisoners are honest and true men, but have been deceived by their designing and contemptible leaders. To all such we will give evidence of honesty and loyalty, and will extend the right hand of brotherhood.

We learn from Mr. Drake, of the Tremont House, that Major Brown merely breakfasted there, and as far as that house is concerned there was no attempt at "lionizing."

MISS ANNETTE INCE.—This young lady, who is to commence an engagement at McVicker's Theatre, on Monday, is thus indorsed by the severest critic in the country—FRY of the N. Y. *Tribune:*

"Miss Ince has a good form, graceful carriage, expressive and mobile face, particularly effective eyes and a voice at once sweet, flexible and under perfect control. Her elocution is admirable; indeed, it was so refreshing, after the terrible infliction of sing-sing, jerkey, spasmodic horror under which the public have lately suffered, that in the fulness of grateful relief we could almost pronounce it perfect. Miss Ince reads the English language in a perfectly easy, natural manner, with scarcely an attempt at stage effect, and therefore, all the more effectively showed a correct apprehension of the character and illustrated it with charming effect, never once overstepping the modesty of nature—never once descending to the vile practice of rant. The result was, that she pleased her audience through all the piece, without astonishing them in any part either by stentorion yelping or Cushmanic muscle."

BELL'S CAVALRY REGIMENT.—This regiment, as announced in these columns, left Camp Douglas yesterday and took the cars of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago railway for St. Louis. They left in good spirits and were followed by the good wishes of numerous friends who bade them adieu at the station.

Sergeant-Major D. A. Gage and Lieut. Sachs of this regiment remain behind to take charge of the sick and those who have not come in from furloughs. All the latter class are requested to report at the old headquarters at Camp Douglas immediately.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond.*—No. 589—Aaron Tatman et al vs. Francis A. Hoffman et al; motion of defendant to vacate overruled. No. 590—Chancery—Benjamin B. Brown vs. S. E. Bradley et al; on motion of defendant's counsel referred to Master to take proofs. No. 349—Chancery—A. M. Cameron vs. L. B. Vastine et al; report of receiver filed by complainant's solicitor and confirmed and cause dismissed from docket. No. 58—Chancery—H. C. Bowen vs. A. R. Parkhurst et al; same as last. No. 577—Chancery—B. F. Thompson et al vs. George W. Lee et al; on motion of defendant's solicitor time extended until first Monday of April, in which to answer. No. —Admiralty—Munger et al vs. D. R. Holt; ordered that the libellant have leave to cross examine the witness, Whitney, whose deposition has been heretofore taken herein.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Manierre.*—The following suits were dismissed: Nos. 272, 305, 301, 310, 314, 321, 326 and 342. Suits continued: Nos. 279, 281, 289, 292, 308, 309, 311, 341, 347, 315, 325, 318, 330, 334, 319 and 316. No. 360—Simon O'Donnell vs. James Maloney; motion for a new trial and arrest overruled and judgment on verdict; appeal prayed and granted. No. 550—Chancery—Erastus Wilcox et al. vs. S. D. Clark et al; default and bill proconfesso, and reference to Master to take proofs. No. 8 3—Eugene Keefe vs. Wm. P. Gray et al; verdict of $606.28 for plaintiff; leave given to withdraw note upon endorsing this judgment. No. 771—James McDonald vs. John Scanlon; default and costs assessed against Wm. B. Bowen; judgment $170.47. No. 217—C. Chuster vs. David E. Fisk et al; jury came into court with a verdict for plaintiff; motion by defendant for a new trial. No. 227—Louis Darling vs. Robert Fergus; on trial. No. 585—The Union Rubber Co. vs. Luther Beecher; motion for a new trial granted at defendant's costs.

NOTICE.—No session of the Court will be held to-day. Motions or causes set for to-day will be heard Saturday next.

The following rule was yesterday adopted by this Court and spread upon the minutes: "All exceptions to instructions must be taken before the jury retire from the bar to consider of their verdict, and the same must be specific, and not general, pointing out the instructions excepted to. If not thus taken the parties will be considered as acquiescing in the instructions as given by the Court.

SUPERIOR COURT, *in banc—Before Judges Wilson, Higgins and Goodrich.*—No. 714—L. F. McCormack vs A. Stickney; costs being paid, and on motion plaintiff's attorney ordered that new trial be awarded under the statute, and former judgment vacated. No. 890—C. Fargo et al vs. A. Vogel; damages assessed at $181.16, and judgment. No. 119—H. Witbeck et al. vs. W. B. Webster et al; by stipulation filed judgment against defendants for $1443. No. 946—King vs. Davlin; rule to plead in 20 days. No. 647—Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad Co. vs. Philip J. Price et al; Motion for a new trial by defendant sustained. No. 737—A. L. Mowry vs. Marine Bank of Chicago; motion for a new trial overruled and judgment, 20 days time given to file bill of exceptions. No. 632—James L. Reynolds et al vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company; motion for a new trial overruled, and judgment for $137.14. No. 387—A. J. Steele vs. Adam and Samuel Smith; suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs. No. 1192—Fenner et al vs. Parker; motion to set aside judgment overruled. No. 377—Clapp vs. Clewis; dismissed.

Chicago Light Guards, Attention!—You are hereby ordered to be at your armory, this (Saturday) A. M., at 11 o'clock, sharp.
E. F. Sumner, Orderly Serg't.

NOTICE.—The Bishop's Church.—The services of the Bishop's Church will be held on Sunday morning at 10½, and in the afternoon at 3½, at Bryan Hall. The building, corner of Peoria and Washington streets, is closed for alteration.
HENRY D. WHITEHOUSE, Bishop of Illinois.

Valuable and Convenient.—Brown's Bronchial Troches are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, and other troubles of the throat and lungs. They are of great value for the purposes for which they are designed, and it should be known that while they are usually and pleasantly efficacious, they contain no harmful ingredients, but may at all times be used with perfect safety. We speak from personal experience when we commend them to persons afflicted with irritated throats, as thousands are, particularly at this season of the year.—*Boston Recorder.*

CAUTION.—As there are many imitations, ask for and obtain only "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," which, by long experience, have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov13

☞ Cook & McLean, 96 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dying gents' garments less than any other house in the city. feb21-ly

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing." nov11-h331-ly

☞ A most admirable instrument is Hyatt's Patent Knife and Scissors Sharpener. Small ones for family use; large ones for hotels, meat markets, &c. Every machine warranted to suit. For sale at No. 95 South Clark street, in basement. jan27-1m

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Protestant Episcopal Free Church, corner of Indiana and Franklin streets—Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers are invited.
E. B. TUTTLE, Rector.

Rev. W. C. Jackson will preach to-morrow, in the First United Presbyterian Church, corner of West Jefferson and Washington streets, at half-past 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.

DIED.

In this city, on the 21st inst., JESSIE JUDD, twin daughter of James H. and Eliza Cooke, aged 15 months and 21 days.
☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:
5 horse power......$ 550 | 20 horse power......$1,200
8 " ...... 575 | 25 " 1,500
10 " ...... 725 | 30 " 1,675
12 " ...... 800 | 35 " 2,000
16 " ...... 900 | 40 " 2,300
And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.
Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 274. oc5'59-ly

Safes.

$200,000 IN ONE OF
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES,
At the great fire in Pearl and Fulton sts., Jan. 26, 1862.
NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1862.
MESSRS. HERRING & CO., No. 251 BROADWAY:
GENTS: The large HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE you made for me a few years ago, has been put to a severe test in the great fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst., which entirely destroyed my building, together with many others. The fire commenced about 6 o'clock Sunday morning, and the Safe was taken from the ruins after an exposure of more than thirty hours. Your Safe contained all my books, insurance policies, and other valuable papers, besides gold and silver, bank bills, coupon bonds, &c., amounting to over TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Everything in the Safe is in perfect order, except the binding of the books, being steamed. Your Patent Champion Safe gives us great satisfaction, and has guarded safely through the fire every dollar of its contents. Truly yours,
A. S. FOSTER.
ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE—$10,000 SAVED.
GENERAL OFFICE, NEW HAVEN STEAMBOAT CO.
NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1862.
MESSRS. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway—GENTS: We had one of your Patent Champion Safes in the recent extensive fire, corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, on the 26th inst. The Safe was in the third story of the Fulton Bank Building, and fell with the ruins to the cellar. It was taken from the ruins after THIRTY-SIX HOURS exposure, and was RED HOT. It contained our books and papers, a considerable amount in bank notes, and about $10,000 in Treasury notes and other securities—all of which we found in good order, and unscathed. Respectfully Yours,
HENRY L. WRIGHT.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled.
HERRING & CO., 40 State street.
jal-k135-lyeltp

For the Army.

A SUTLER IN THE ARMY wants a partner who can help him to furnish a stock of goods to his regiment. Address stating where an interview can be had, A. C. THOMPSON, Chicago Illinois. fe21-n93-3t

ATTENTION VOLUNTEERS! Col. FRY, the old Black Hawk Warrior, is now encamped at Carrolton, in Greene County, Ill. His Regiment, being nearly full, is expecting marching orders. The Lawrence Rifles, attached to this Regiment, is to be the only Chicago Company. It offers to young men an opportunity to serve their country under one of the best commanders in the State. A few more recruits are wanted immediately to fill up this company. For further particulars, apply at Head Quarters, 58 La Salle street, Chicago.
fe20-n23-1w Capt. JAMES LAWRENCE.

200 ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY HORSES WANTED at the Phoenix Stable, corner of State and Adams streets, Chicago, Illinois, by WALLACE & MIX. fe18-k387-2w

WANTED—A few able bodied men for Col. Mulligan's 23d Ill. Infantry, U. S. A. The Enfield Rifle, uniforms furnished on joining, and quarters furnished at Camp Douglas. Time of enlistment, three years. Pay from $13 to $22 per month. Apply to Lieut. JOHN GILMAN, Recruiting Officer Kingsbury Block. fe1-k770-1m

MARCHING ORDERS.—All Officer's Out-Fitting for service, CAVALRY ESPECIALLY, Will find all they want in the way of SASHES, BELTS, SASHES, SPURS, SHOULDER STRAPS, &c., at E. K. BOWEN'S, 20 Clark street, [up stairs], over the United States Express Office. oc13-ly

For Sale.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—The House and Lot No. 217 Wabash avenue, now occupied by T. B. Carter, is now offered for sale on favorable terms. If not sold within a few weeks, the house will be rented. Possession given on the first of May. ASHER CARTER, Assignee of T. B. Carter. fe13-k804-3w

FOR SALE—A fine two story House on North Lasalle street, between Elm and Maple streets, with eleven rooms, a good cellar, gas and all the modern improvements, and a barn attached. The Lot is 100x171 feet. For particulars inquire of CHASE & MUNSON, Rooms 5 and 6 McCormick's Buildings. fe7-k771-3w

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 100 feet on Washington street by 161 on Margaret street. A very desirable residence property. Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 82 Clark street, corner of Lake. de11-k1-ly

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A large Warehouse at New Lenox Station, on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, about 31 miles from Chicago, between Mokena and Joliet, together with Steam Engine, Boiler, Scales and Corn Sheller, within the same. Price $2,000—$500 cash and the balance on time, if desired, at ten per cent. interest. If not sold within a few weeks the building will be for rent. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, No. 30 Dearborn street, Room 8. fe14-k923-1m

FOR SALE, STEAM FLOURING MILLS.
Said Mills are situated on a Railroad, about twenty-five miles from Chicago, Ill., within stone's throw of Station House. The Building is 30 by 40 feet upright, with basement, engine room seperate, and a well of never failing water in basement to supply engine.
MACHINERY:
One fifteen horse power Engine, in good order; with boiler nearly new; two of Baxter's Portable Flouring Mills, in perfect order, with fixtures; one of Baxter's Smut Mills; one Bolt and Fixtures; together with all of the fixtures with said Mills. A clear title to the same to be given.
The above presents rare inducements to any person with small capital wishing to engage in Merchant Flouring Business. The Mill is now running as a Custom Mill, and doing a good business. Address "CLARK," Tribune Office, Chicago, Ill. fe8-k874-1m

10 HORSE POWER.—A New Eastern made Stationary Steam Engine, with pump and heater, for sale cheap for cash. Apply to J. T. NOYE, 20 Market street. fe7-k569-1m

STEAM ENGINE.—For sale a one horse power portable engine, cheap for cash. Apply to H. L. SIMONDS, 305 Randolph street. fe7-k56-1m

Lumber.

LUMBER.—A. Foster & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in St. Clair, Saginaw and Green Bay Lumber, shingles and Lath, Sash, Doors and Blinds. Having on hand a large, dry and well selected stock we offer it at prices which cannot fail to suit. Our office is on the yard, near the bridge. Office and Yard, West Twelfth St., near the bridge. Post Office Box [illegible]—Included in our stock are eighteen Inch Board. [illegible]

Meeting of Stockholders.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
CHICAGO, February 20th, 1862.
The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of Trustees, will be held at their Office on the first Monday in March next, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.
fe21-k910-td D. R. HOLT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1862.

The money market for the day is very quiet with no changes to mark it specially in any respect. Money can be had by our best houses for all business purposes, and generally matters are moving along smoothly. The creditors of the Government are the only class that are really suffering, and they begin to hope that the Treasury note bill will soon pass, and bring relief for them.

New York Exchange continues a drug. Bankers take it at par@¼ discount from customers, and charge outsiders ¼. The demand is light. The railways, generally very heavy purchasers of Exchange, are buying sparingly, if at all, and bankers have much larger balances than it is profitable for them to carry. The nominal selling price is ¼ ꝑ cent. premium, but round lots can be had by customers at par.

Gold is apparently a little firmer at quotations, but there is no general demand for it among the people. The buying price to-day is 3@3½ prem.; selling 3@3¾—the upper figure for retail parcels by some of the brokers.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.—The Banks will be closed to-morrow and we presume business generally will be suspended. Let all the people read Washington's farewell address or hear it read, and let all men celebrate his birth day with appropriate services.

MILWAUKEE.—The following is from the *Sentinel* of this morning:

The tendency of exchange continues downward. The banks yesterday would pay no premium for sight drafts on N. Y., and though the selling rate was ½ ꝑ cent, round sums could be bought at ¼@⅜. These are about the lowest rates ever known in this market, and the fact is indicative of the financial soundness of the West. It will be observed that eastern exchange is at a *discount* of ¼@⅛ in Chicago. Gold is dull and nominally unchanged. Dealers expect it to be lower, as is evinced in the wide margin between buying and selling rates. We make some alterations in our quotations for exchange to correspond with the present state of the market:

	Buying.	Selling.
Eastern exchange	par	¼@⅜ prem.
Specie	2@3¼ prem.	3¼@4 prem.

We have still to note a stringent money market; our produce dealers, nevertheless, seem to obtain a sufficient supply of funds, from one source or another to keep up a fair degree of activity in the general markets.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 21, 1862.

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
R I R R	280	700	700	....	....	800
Ill C R R	309	850	3170	....	32	680
C B & Q R R	664	1626	274	500	....	1510
N W R R	511	....	....	....	....	750
A & St L R R	100	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1855	3176	4244	500	32	3730

	LH'gs No.	DH'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	La'd lbs.	Tal. lbs.
R I R R	....	679	269	12000	....	....
Ill C R R	400	538	75	3108	3235	500
C B & Q R R	1651	619	493	2081	108068	....
N W R R	170	564	110	9623	....	....
A & St L R R	200	186	....	....	....	....
Total	2421	2586	947	26812	111273	500

The Provision market remains quiet but firm. Mess Pork is less buoyant, but holders refuse to make any concession from former figures, and the transactions were light—only about 700 brls having changed hands, at $11.00 for city and $10.50 for country. A lot of 500 brls were also sold for delivery on the 1st of May at $11.00. Prime Mess Pork is in fair demand, with sales of 250 brls at $10.00. Bulk meats are in very active request and firm, with sales of 275,000 lbs at 3, 4, and 4⅛c for Shoulders, Hams and Sides loose. English Middles are in better request, but the offerings are light, and the sales comprised only 150 boxes Cumberlands at 4½c. Prime Leaf Lard is in good demand and firm at 7c, at which about 400 pkgs changed hands.

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, amounted to-day to 5,007. The market for Live Hogs was much livelier than yesterday and prices ruled about 10c higher—with sales of 2,600 at $3.50@3.15—the bulk of the sales of light hogs being at $2.75, and heavy hogs at $3.00@3.15. Dressed hogs, however, were dull, and prices fell 10@15c ꝑ 100 lbs—with comparatively light transactions at $3.45@3.90—the greater portion of the sales being at $3.50 for light and $3.70@3.75 for those over 200 lbs.

The Flour market was very quiet, and the sales light at $3.80@4 00 for fair to good Spring Extras. Wheat was dull and sales were made at 79@79½c for No 1 Spring and 74@74½c for No 2 Spring. Corn was steady at 23½c. Oats advanced ½c—with sales of No 1 in store at 18½c. Rye advanced 1c—No 1 being sold at 40c in store. Barley was active and firm at 38@45c for common to choice. Timothy seed steady at $1 62½@1.70. Clover Seed was in fair demand at $3.65. Highwines were quiet, with light sales at 19c. Cooperage was dull—Pork Barrels selling at $1.25 and Lard Tierces at $1.45.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY.—There will be no meeting on 'Change to-morrow.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1862.

PROVISIONS—MESS PORK—Quiet but firm. Sales, 550 brls city packed at $11.00; 150 brls country packed at $10.50; 500 brls city packed, for delivery on the 1st of May, at $11.00. PRIME MESS PORK—250 brls city packed at $10.00. BULK MEATS—150,000 lbs city cured Sides at 4⅛c loose; 75,000 lbs city cured Hams at 4c loose; 50,000 lbs city cured Shoulders at 3c loose. GREEN MEATS—3,000 pcs Hams at 3½c; 50,000 lbs Sides at 4c. ENGLISH MEATS—175 bxs Cumberland middles at 4½c. LARD—250 brls prime city kettle Leaf Lard at 7c; 100 brls prime city steam Leaf at 7c; 46 pkgs prime country Leaf at 6¾c; 50 pkgs No. 1 (Head) Lard at 6c.

FLOUR—Received, 1,855 brls. Market quiet. Sales $1,300 brls "Ionia" r.h. Spring extra at $4.00; 200 brls "Eldorado" at $4.00; 100 brls "Neenah River" at $3.85; 453 brls fair Spring extra at $3.80; 43 brls "Nebraska" super at $3.00; 150 brls Spring super at $3.00; 70 brls low grade super at $2.65.

WHEAT—Received, 3,176 bu. Market dull. Sales were:—1,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 79½c; 1,500 bu do at 79½c; 1,800 bu do at 79½c; 15,000 bu do at 79c; 1,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at 74½c; 15,000 bu do at 74½c; 12,000 bu do at 74c. Bagged Wheat was in good demand and active, with sales of about 700 bags at 73@80c on track.

CORN—Received, 4,244 bu. Market steady and firm. Sales, 23,000 bu Mixed in store at 23½c; 700 bu do at 23½c; 1,000 bu Rejected in store at 18c; 1,500 bu New Corn on track at 20c; 700 bu do at 19½c on track.

OATS—Received, 4,244 bu. Market advanced ½c ꝑ bu. Sales were:—10,000 bu No 1 in store at 18½c.

RYE—Received, 32 bu. Market advanced 1c ꝑ bu. Sales, 2,800 bu No 1 in store at 40c.

BARLEY—Received, 3,730 bu. In good demand and firm. Sales, 800 bu choice at 45c on track; 400 bu good at 43c on track; 1,200 bags good at 40c on track; 1,200 bu fair at 38c del; 400 bu and 70 bags do at 36c del; 87 bags common at 35c del; 78 bags do at 33c del.

HIGHWINES—Market quiet. Sales 200 brls on p. t.; 46 brls at 19c.

TIMOTHY SEED—In fair demand and firm. Sales, 47 bags choice at $1.70; 6 bags at $1.62½.

CLOVER SEED—36 bags good at $3.65.

COOPERAGE—Dull and lower. Sales, 100 Pork Barrels at $1 25 on track; 150 do at $1.25 del; 100 Lard Tierces at $1.45 del.

TALLOW—In fair demand and steady at 7¼@7½c.

HIDES—Dry Flint, 12@13c; Green Salted, 5¼@6c; Green Country, 5½@5½c.

BUTTER—25 pkgs good firkin at 8½c.

EGGS—Fresh 9@10c ꝑ doz.

POULTRY—Chickens dull, with sales at $1.25@1.50 ꝑ doz; Turkeys 5@6c ꝑ lb.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 2,586. Market dull and 10@15c lower. Sales were:

16 Hogs averaging	275 lbs	at	$3.90
10	265	..	3.90
89	301	..	3.62½
80	290	..	3.70
77 all aver.	290	..	3.70
54	280	..	3.75
86	280	..	3.75
56	300	..	3.75
30	250	..	3.50
58	232	..	3.50
340 at $3.50 and $3.75—dividing on	200 lbs.		
340 at $3.50 and 3.70	200		
58 at $3.45 and 3.62½	200		

LIVE HOGS—Received 2,421. There was a better demand for Live Hogs to-day, and the market was brisk—closing 10c higher than yesterday. Sales were as follows:

Hogs.	Av. lbs.	Price.	Hogs.	Av. lbs.	Price.
137	364	$3.25	86	282	2.80
44	332	3.17	96	267	2.75
394	345	3.15	216	271	2.70
224	320	3.10	436	230	2.65
45	314	3.05	38	235	2.62½
436	313	3.00	214	247	2.60
63	281	2.90	112	215	2.50
98	288	2.87½	108	176	2.50

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 947 head. The market to-day was lively and firm, with a good demand by government contractors and packers. Prime shipping Cattle were in request at $3.00, and good to prime packing beeves, at $2.75@3.00. One lot of 78 very choice young steers, fed in McLean county, was sold by Mr. Dawson of Bloomington to N. McBeth & Co., at $3.25—averaging 1,378 lbs. They are the best large lot of Cattle seen in the yards for many weeks past. The sales were as follows:

Beeves.	Avg.	Price.			
78	1378	$3.25	70	1226	2.75
54	1316	3.15	15	1275	2.75
33	1290	3.00	30	1490	p. t.
21	1375	3.00	80	1170	p. t.
34	1275	3.10	18	1326	2.72½
13	1540	3.00	15	1260	2.70
25	1390	2.90	22	1216	2.67½
48	1300	2.85	16	1013	2.60
16	1430	2.85	15	1226	2.45
14	1426	2.80	18	1125	2.40
23	1350	2.80	18	1162	2.35
17	1290	2.80	90	1190	2.25
17	1281	2.80	20	1166	2.25
37	1964	2.80	44	1200 at $37 ꝑ h'd	

SHEEP—12 Sheep, averaging 147 lbs were sold by Ferris to Curtiss at $4.12½ ꝑ 100 lbs; 196 Sheep, averaging 107 lbs, at $3.00 ꝑ 100 lbs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—COTTON—Sales reach 3,500 bales; medium uplands opened at 20c, with considerable sales, and closed at 29@29½c.

FLOUR—5c lower, with only limited business doing for export and home consumption; sales 5,400 brls at $5.90@5.55 for super state; $5.75@5.85 for extra state; $5.60@5.55 for super western, and $5.75@5.90 for common to medium extra western; $5.90@6 10 for shipping brands extra r h O; $6.15@6.75 for trade brands; market closing heavy, with no buyers at the outside quotations. Canadian flour 5c lower, and moderate business; sales 950 brls at $5.50@5.60 for super; $5.75@6.90 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady; sales 150 brls at $1.25@4.10. Corn meal steady; sales 350 brls Brandywine at $3.30@3.35.

WHISKY—Firmer and rather more active; sales 1,850 brls at 24½@25½c, chiefly 25c.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and drooping—not enough doing to make quotations. Sales 6,000 bu red, del, at $1.40. Rye steady. Sales 5,700 bu at 85@86c, the latter price for prime, delivered. Barley heavy and unsettled. Sales 6,000 bu state at 75@83c. We notice sales of 1,000 bu barley malt at $1.05. Corn—Market dull and heavy. Sales 30,000 bu at 63@66c for mixed western in store; 65c delivered; 63@64c for new yellow southern; 65@66c for new [illegible]

yellow Jersey, and 67c for white Jersey. Oats dull at 40@41c for Jersey, Canada, western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork rules firm with good demand, the firmness of holders materially checks transactions; sales 1,150 brls at $13.50@13.62½, closing with no sellers at the latter figure; new mess $13.50@13.75; prime $13.75. Prime mess beef rules firm; sales 300 brls at $4.00@4.50 for country prime; $5.00@6.50 for country mess; $11.00@12.00 for repacked mess; $13.25@14.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef steady at $17@18. Beef hams quiet and steady at $16@17. Cut meats firmer; sales 600 packages at 3¼@5½c for shoulders and 6@7c for hams. Bacon sides in fair demand; sales 270 boxes at 6½c for western Cumberland cut middles; 6¾c for long ribbed; 6¾@7½c for short do—the latter price for choice selected city; 7½c for western short clear. Dressed hogs very firm. Sales at 4¾@5¼c for western chiefly; 5½c for city. Lard very firm and in good demand. Sales 2,000 bbls at 7¾@8⅜c; included in sales were 200 bbls prime steam, for April delivery, at 8¾c. Butter selling at 13@16c for Ohio; 15@21c for state. Cheese steady at 5@7c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—market for raw is heavy but prices are without quotable change, tending downward; range for fair to good refining 6¾@6⅞c. Sales 1,300 hhds Cuba at 6@7¼; 50 hhds Porto Rico at 6¾@8½; 30 hhds Melado at 4½; 1,000 bags Manilla at 6¾. Refined sugars dull and declining. We quote soft yellow at 8¾@9½c; soft white 9¾@9⅞; and ground granulated and crushed 10¼@10½. Molasses dull and declining. Sales 32 hhds Cuba and Muscovado at 22; 25 hhds Porto Rico at 25@28; and by auction to-day, 30 hhds new crop do at 28@35c; 10 hhds old crop do at 26@34½; 50 brls New Orleans at 30½.

MONEY—Market steady and unchanged. Loans on call quoted at 6 per cent, and discounts on strictly prime paper 6@7 per cent. Foreign exchange a little firmer with moderate business at 113¾@114½, bankers sterling American gold more active and firmer; good business at 3¾ per cent premium; California gold bars nominal at 3½ per cent premium. Government stocks active and firmer; the advance is ½@¾ per cent for 7-30 Treasury notes; selling 99@99¼.

STOCKS—Active and much higher—closing buoyant. Money plenty and active at unchanged prices. Sterling exchange lower and closes firmer at 114@114½ for bankers' bills. C & R I 55½; CB & Q 64½; M & P du C 20¾; C & T 43¼; T & G 68; C & P 17½; I C scrip 61¾; Pan 125; Ill S 25¼; do gt'd 48¼; M C 54¼; Hudson 37¼; Harlem pf'd 39½; Erie 30¼; N Y C 83¼; Pac Mail 94¼; American gold 103½; I C bonds 91½; U S 6s '68 coupons 91½; reg'd 90½; coupons 90½; 5s '74 coupons 79¾; Treasury 7-10 99¼; do endorsed 98½; Mo 6s 53¾; Tenn 6s 61½; Cal 7s 85½; N Y 6s 98.

STOCKS—Second Board strong. C & T 43¾; Ill C scrip 62; M S gtd 48; M C 54¾; Reading 42½; Harl 12¾; Hudson 37¾; Erie 30¾, b 30, do pfd 58½; N Y C 83½; Pac Mail 94; Cumb 6½; Am gold 103¾; Ga & Ch, 2d bonds, 90; Mo 6s 72; Va 53; Cal 7s 85; U S 6s 81; Oregon war loan, half yearly 88¼.

Wanted.

WANTED—To exchange for a small lot of Furniture sufficient to furnish a small house, a small lot of Fine Liquors. A bargain will be given. Address "BUSINESS," Post Office Box 1798. fe22-k986-1w

WANTED—Immediately, two good stick candy makers. Call at 26 Randolph street. fe21-n44-3t

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 48 North Carpenter street. fe21-1t

WANTED—A Shop for Manufacturing and Selling purposes, with ten horse steam power and Line Shafting, with or without machinery, and located within ten minutes' walk of the Court House. Address Post Office Box 4307. fe21-n43-3t

WANTED—At the Waverley House, 223 Kinzie street, a few more boarders to whom pleasant rooms and board will be given for $3.50 per week. Day board $2.50 per week. Also, several rooms suitable for gentlemen and their wives. Trancient $1.00 per day. fe2-n47 3t

WANTED—Two or three rooms in a private house, South Side, not far distant from the Court House. Address Post Office Box 4119. Best of references given. fe21-n57-3t

WANTED—A situation in one of the City Mills of Chicago by an experienced Miller that has been accustomed to both merchant and custom work. References given if required. Address J. S. CARMELL, New Holland, Lancaster County, Pa. fe20-k966-3t

WANTED.—An Insurance Solicitor, who has had experience in the business, wanted by an old established Agency in this city. One who understands German preferred. Address Box 3171, Chicago Post Office. fe19-n10-1w

WANTED.—The highest price in gold will be paid for Curiosities, &c., suitable for a Museum or Side Show. Address, with description and price, E. M. CHENOT, Chicago, Ill. fe19-k867-9t

WANTED—A situation as a Gardener, or take full charge of a Farm, by a man who truly understands his business in all its branches, including management of green house and grapery, and laying out Pleasure Grounds in the new and old style; and my wife is willing to take charge of a Dairy. Good reference given from my last employer. Address "C. N." Gardener, Tribune Office. fe19-n8-4t

WANTED FOR CASH AND LAND—An interest in a small, well-paying business, by an active working young man of good business habits. The whisky or grocery business preferred. Address "HILL" Tribune Office. fe17-k966-3t

WANTED—I wish to sell my entire household Furniture, with or without lease on house. Parties desiring to go to housekeeping will find where they can save one hundred per cent in the purchase of furniture by addressing Post Office Box No. 3635, Chicago, Ill., stating when and where an interview may be had. fe15-k979-1w

WANTED—To purchase for cash, a cottage containing six room, with lease of ground. Must be in good repair, situated in the South Division, north of Twelfth and east of State streets. Address, stating price and location, "J. B.," Box 893. fe17-k966-1w

WANTED—A Partner with a cash capital of from $2,000 to $3,000, to engage in the Grocery Business, having one of the finest stores and in the finest location in the city. For further particulars inquire at 132 Dearborn street, or address Post Office Box 6164. fe14-k917-1w

WANTED—A medium-sized Furnished House. The South Side, east of State street, would be preferred. Address "M. D.," P. O. Box 6186. fe14-k929-1w

WANTED—Employment in a Wholesale or Retail Grocery Store, by a man of good experience, and who can produce ample testimonials from last employers. Please address "X. Y." office of this paper. fe14-k911-1w

WANTED—To Exchange three Horses, one Light Democratic Wagon, one Single Harness, and one Sleigh, for House and Lot or Lots, or would exchange for some well improved Farm, and would be willing to pay the difference in cash. Address Post Office Box 6194. ja23-k322-1m

WANTED—To Trade one-third of forty acres of land situated near BRIGHTON FAIR GROUNDS, Outside of City Limits, for a desirable Residence Lot or House and Lot in the city. South Side preferred, east of State street. Difference paid in cash. Address "EXCHANGE," Drawer 6135, Chicago Post Office. ja22-k596-1m

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and colored servants, with good city references, at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 50 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Post Office Box 1693. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance. de28-k93-ly

WANTED.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent to canvass every town and county in the Northwest. Business appropriate to the times. Every man employed is doing well. Send for a Circular, giving full particulars, enclosing a three cent stamp, to J. R. JOHNSON, corner of State and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 339. fe8-k994-2m

WANTED.—Two Hundred Agents—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell J. Kohler's new improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address P. O. Box 3552, enclosing 3 cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill. de17-h883-3m

HOUSE WANTED—A small Cottage or the lower part of a house wanted on the South or West Side, not far from one of the lines of City Railway. Address "T. H. W.," Tribune office. fe21-n50-3t

BUFFALO MUTUAL COMPANY SCRIP.—Wanted, a few thousand dollars of Scrip in the Mutual Insurance Company of Buffalo for 1862, for which the highest market price will be paid. RANNEY & INGLIS, 6 Steel's Block, South Water street. fe19 n9 10t

LOT WANTED.—The advertiser wants to lease for a term of years, for immediate improvement, a lot not less than 50 nor more than 80 feet front, on the North Side, East of Clark street and between Illinois and Oak streets. Rent must be low. Address, with description of lot and terms, "Tenant," P. O. Box 711. fe20-n30-1w

ANTHRACITE COAL WANTED.—Any person or persons having purchased more Anthracite Coal than they will want for their use this winter, can hear of a cash purchaser by addressing Post Office Box 3447, and stating where an interview can be had. fe20 n28 3t

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment. $32 net profit per gross made by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. Agents have retailed two gross in one day. Over seventy thousand sold. Samples sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents, or for samples, terms, &c. one stamp. Address E. F. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. ja29-k149-1m

AGENTS WANTED.—Profitable Employment. Only a small capital required to sell various articles which are wanted by every family; also, articles useful for soldiers. Lloyd's War Maps furnished to Agents on reasonable terms. For particulars enclose Red Stamp to R. H. LANDON, Agent, No. 70 Randolph street, up stairs. Post Office Box 4621. fe11 k864-1m

PARTNER WANTED—With a cash capital of from $5,000 to $10,000 in a retail dry goods business, already established. A splendid store and excellent opportunity for a good business man. The best of reference given and required. Address Box 3029. The business will be conducted for cash both in purchasing and selling. ja27-k573-3w

FLOURING MILL.—Wanted to Rent, a Water Mill, two to four run of Stone, in good order. Please address "MILLER," Box 3301, Chicago, Ill., giving description, location and rent per month. Must be in Northern Illinois. fe12-k878-1w

Boarding.

BOARDING—For two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gents, in a private family having very few other boarders. Fine location, four minutes walk from the Post Office, east of State street. Apply to "S. S. T." P. O. Box 1573. fe20-n38-3t

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms with board may now be had at 49 Van Buren street, third door east of State street. fe20-n25 3t

BOARDING.—A few persons can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at the National House, No. 267 State street. fe19 n6 1w

BOARDING—At 223 and 225 South Clark street. Pleasant front rooms for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated on reasonable terms. The house is located within a few moments walk of the Post Office. fe19-n10-3w

BOARDING.—Board and pleasant rooms to be had at reasonable rates at GAGE HOUSE, corner State and Twelfth streets. Day boarders also received. L. A. JACKSON, Proprietor. ja24-k290-1m

BOARDING.—A pleasant suit and a single room to rent with board, in a private family, at 167 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets.

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with Board at 38 State street. Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. ja25-k333-1w

Lost.

LOST—Feb. 13th, a large, finely built, Newfoundland Dog, with a few white hairs on his breast and the tip of his tail. Whoever will return said Dog to GRIFFIN & HICKCOX'S, No. 69 West Randolph street, will be suitably rewarded. fe21 n49-3t

LOST—Between McVicker's Theatre and Hamilton House, on Tuesday, Feb. 18th, a LADY'S VICTORINE. Any one leaving it at the Hamilton House, will be suitably rewarded. fe20-n38-3t

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
FOR 1862.
P. PALMER
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street.
50 bales Stark Sheeting, ... 15½ cts.
50 " Appleton " ...... 15½ cts.
100 " India Head Sheetings, ... 15½ cts.
50 cases Philip Allen & Sons' Print, 13½ cts.
75 " American Print Works' " 13½ cts.
50 " Merrimac Prints, 13½ cts.

GRAIN BAGS,
50,000 STARK MILL BAGS, $30 per hundred.
50,000 LEWISTON BAGS, $28 " "
25,000 OZARK BAGS, $26 " "

RETAIL
DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER.
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
NEW STYLES,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
AT REDUCED PRICES.
COTTON GOODS
At Low Prices.
Having made large purchases of Cotton Goods before the late advance in prices, I am prepared to sell much lower than others in this market.
CARPETS,
Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.
OIL CLOTHS,
Curtain Goods,
Bedding and Feathers,
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.
[no26-g35-ly]

UNION AT HOME!—The question with every housekeeper should not be
Can I Afford to have a
PEACE-MAKER
COOKING STOVE?
But can I afford to do without one?
THE PEACE-MAKER
Occupies no more room than the common kind of cooking stove, with only four boiler holes, while ITS CAPACITY IS ONE-HALF GREATER, and contains in the highest degree all the facilities for performing the culinary work of a household with
ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH.
THE PEACE-MAKER HAS A
Roasting and Broiling Chamber,
In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE; and Broiling be done over LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room.
VAN SHAACK,
47----State Street----47
HAS THIS POPULAR SOTVE.
[oc14-g865-lstp]

WE ARE NO LONGER
AGENTS FOR THE
EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF NEW YORK.
L. D. OLMSTED & CO.
[fe21-n45-1w1stp]

SUPERIOR CHARCOAL SHEET IRON—all guages,
FOR SAP PANS, &c., &c.,
24, 26, 28 and 30 inches wide.
Also, large stock of all sizes
COMMON AND JUNIATA SHEET IRON,
SHOENBERGER'S JUNIATA NAILS,
Juniata PLOW STEEL and STEEL WINGS; Extra Bored GRINDSTONES, assorted; NAIL ROD [T. S. B.], warranted genuine. For sale at manufacturer's prices by W. F. CAREY & CO.,
61 to 67 River street, and on the Dock,
fe17-k947-1w CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FIRE PROOF STORAGE.
Storage facilities for all kinds of
Produce and Merchandise, in
BRICK FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE
On South Clark St., near Twelfth St.
Accessible for delivery or receipt from the adjoining tracks of the
Michigan Southern and Chicago & Rock Island Railroads,
And otherwise centrally located for general business.
CAPACITY OF HOUSE, 10,000 BBLS.
Apply at 167 South Water street, or at the Warehouse. Refers to R. M. & O. S. HOUGH, Chicago, Ill.
fe5-k790-3m H. M. DUPEE.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS,
FOR SORE THROAT,
FOR BRONCHITIS,
FOR WHOOPING COUGH,
FOR HOARSENESS,
FOR CROUP AND ASTHMA,
FOR INFLUENZA,
Use Dwyer's Pectoral Syrup. Put up in bottles at 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00, by SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, opposite the Tremont House.

LESSONS IN OIL PAINTING.—Miss Cameron would like a few more pupils in Oil Painting, at her studio in Calhoun Block, [19 Clark street.] fe20-n34-3t

A FINE CHANCE FOR ANY one to buy a full set of Furniture, one Stewart's Cooking Stove, full sets of China Crockery, valued at from $500 to $800. This is a rare chance for any one who wants an ENTIRE FITTING OUT for housekeeping and pay for it in board. For any further information call at 132 Dearborn street, near Madison. fe20-k989-1w

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL
PIG IRON.
A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by C. H. McCORMICK & CO.,
jy18'61-ly Agents for Manufacturers.

QUERY.—Why should Housekeepers and their servants toil with their patience and time in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal, when kindling, when by using the GRANULAR FUEL, sold by C. W. GRAY, corner of Market and Washington streets, they can have a fire at any time without trouble? fe5-k813-1m

LAKE STREET MILLS, Corner Lake and Desplaines street. NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale and retail. J. R. STEVENS & CO.

OLD COPPER.—Parties in the country will obtain the highest market price in cash by sending to FAY & HOLMES, 33 Dearborn Street.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels. A. S. MUNSEY, apl7'61-ly 3 Board of Trade Building.

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES cleaned very cheap, by JOHN MASEN, 21 North Clark street, and 291 and 325 State st. no12-k350-1y

Amusements.

GRAND PATRIOTIC CARNIVAL
ON THE
OGDEN SKATING PARK
[Foot of Ontario street, North Side.]
TO-DAY, Feb. 22d, both in the afternoon and evening, in honor of
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
The Pond will be opened at 2½ P. M. ... The afternoon will be ... In the evening the Park will be brilliantly illuminated with ... and fireworks. ... Ice in fine condition.
The Great Western Band in attendance.
Admission to non-members—Gentlemen 25 cents; Ladies 25 cents.
☞ Spectators' Free List suspended.

McVICKER'S THEATRE
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22d,
Washington's Birthday.
Grand Reciprocal Benefit given by
PROFESSOR ANDERSON
To the Scotch Regiment to aid in equipping them for the War. First and only appearance of Professor Anderson as William in the favorite nautical Drama of
BLACK EYED SUSAN.
Captain Crosstree........Mr. J. H. Anderson
Dolly Mayflower........
Susan........
In the course of the play Miss Flora Anderson will sing ALL IN THE DOWNS.
Blue Peter, [with Sailor's Hornpipe] Miss Jenny ...
The performance will conclude with the Comedietta of
THE LADY IN CAMP.
The principal characters by Miss Boone, Messrs. McVicker, Myers and Rainford.
MONDAY EVENING the accomplished young actress Miss ANNETTE INCE will appear, when the grand romantic Drama from the French of Alexander Dumas, entitled, PAULINE, THE ASSASSIN BRIDE, with splendid and appropriate scenery and appointments.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
OF CHICAGO.
Fourth Concert! Second Season
BRYAN HALL,
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 25th, 1862.
MR. HANS BALATKA, Conductor.
PROGRAMME:
1. OVERTURE—"Merry Wives of Windsor" ... Nicolai
2. CONCERTO—For Piano with Orchestra in G minor op. 25. ... Mendelssohn
I.—Molto Allegro con fuoco, II.—Andante, III.—Finale, Presto
MR. PAUL BECKER.
3. CAVATINA—For Soprano, from "Lucia" ...
4. ANDANTE and FINALE, from the ... Symphony in C. ...
5. CAVATINA—From "Dame en Puits" ...
MR. DE PASSIO.
6. SOUVENIR—"Robert le Diable" ...
Orchestral Transcription by Balatka.
7. DUO—For Soprano and Baritone, from "La Fille du Regiment." ...
8. OVERTURE—"Tannhauser," ... Wagner
TO COMMENCE AT 8 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
☞ Strangers (non-residents) can procure tickets at 50 cents each at the office of E. I. Tinkham ...
fe22-n56-2t E. S. STICKNEY, Sec.

MASONIC FESTIVAL OF
LAFAYETTE LODGE NO. 18, A. F. & A. M.,
At the Briggs House,
ON MONDAY, February 24th, 1862.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
A. W. HITCHCOCK JAMES D. SINCLAIR
C. J. SURDAM, M. SHIELD.
Tickets, $3.00; to be had of the Committee of Arrangements and at the Briggs House.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Friday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post Office Box 1662.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, General Auctioneers, 54 Lake st.
Large Sale of Furniture at Auction.
On TUESDAY, Feb. 25th, at 10 o'clock,
We will sell at our salesrooms, No. 54 Lake street, a large assortment of
MAHOGANY, OAK AND WALNUT PARLOR, BEDROOM AND DININGROOM FURNITURE.
ALSO—A splendid assortment of Chamber Sets, with and without marble tops.
ALSO—Oil Cloth and Household Goods, Tables, &c.
fe21-n53 4t GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

SPLENDID PIANO FORTE AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, Feb. 27th, at 10½ o'clock, we shall sell at our Salesrooms, No. 32 Lake street, one Carved Leg and four round corner, full iron frame, Rosewood Case Piano Forte, 7 octaves. Sale positive and without reserve.
fe21-n55-3t GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

BY S. NICKERSON,
Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.
REGULAR SALES ON
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK
THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.
Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Ready Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade.
Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON.
Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS AT AUCTION, by S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin. On MONDAY, Feb. 24th, TUESDAY, Feb. 25th, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26th, FRIDAY, Feb. 28th. Black Union Cloths, Cassimeres, Black and Blue Satinets, Undershirts, Jackets, Wool Socks, Drawers and Wool Hosiery, Bleached Sheeting. Also an invoice of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry. TERMS CASH.
fe21-n41-1w S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Office 44—Salesrooms 46, 48 & 50 Dearborn st.
(OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE.)
REGULAR SALE DAYS
AT THEIR SALESROOMS:
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.,
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
EVERY THURSDAY.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
All Goods Sold for Par Funds.
Deposits received from all purchasers unknown to us.
oc11-ly WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
No. 107 Dearborn Street.
HUGH ALEXANDER.
Regular sales of all kinds of Goods held on Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.
[de7-h887-3m]

To Rent.

TO RENT—Store and Basement No. 135 Lake street, from April 1st. Apply to HOLLISTER & WILKINS, Carpet Hall, 82 Lake street, (up-stairs)

TO RENT,
HYDE PARK SEMINARY.
This Institution, which has been in operation three years, and is now in a flourishing condition, is to be rented for a term of years. Possession given about the first of April. Inquire of Mr. WAITE, Hyde Park, Cook County, Ill., or of W. WAITE, 128 Clark street, Chicago.

TO RENT—In the West Division, very desirable Rooms for two families, a number of Green and Fulton streets. Also, a Brick Dwelling House, delightfully situated in the vicinity of Union Park. Apply to J. F. ..., 100 Washington street, Room No. 6.

TO RENT—New and second hand
PIANOS.
A large assortment of Pianos and Melodeons, wholesale and retail. Orders from abroad promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL.
ja16-k250-ly

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND
MELODEONS
TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos ... at 115 Lake street, (up-stairs), near Clark street.
[ap10'61-ly]

Coal and Wood.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE,
SCREENED AND DELIVERED
In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. ...
no6-h148-4m Cor. Market and Washington sts.

ILLINOIS COAL, OF THE BEST quality, for sale, and delivered to any part of the city, by C. W. ...
no6-h148-4m Cor. Market and Washington sts.

General Notices.

DUNHAM'S COMMISSION SUGAR HOUSE—Nos. 81 and 83 South Water, corner of State.
CHICAGO, February ...
1,000 Bbls Coffee, Crushed, Powdered, Granulated and Planter Loaf Sugars in store, on consignment, and for sale cheap to the trade, by
fe14-k927-1t J. H. ...

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Conducted by the Spanish Government.
In Drawing of January 21st, 1862,
No. 7,887 drew $100,000. No. 14,984 drew $50,000. No. ... drew $20,000. No. 2,768 drew $10,000. No. ... drew $5,000; being the five capital prizes.
In Drawing of February 6th, 1862,
No. 16,998 drew $100,000. No. 25,418 drew $50,000. No. 14,548 drew $20,000. No. ... drew $10,000. No. ... drew $5,000; being the five capital prizes.
Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

WINTER APPLES.—Northern packed and assorted Apples are offered at
$3.00 per barrel.
Call and see at No. 50 State street. H. F. ...

MAPLE SUGAR.—I am prepared to furnish
10,000 SAP BUCKETS.
Parties wanting them will do well to apply at ... South Water Street. NATHANIEL ..., Manufacturer and wholesale dealer in Willow Ware.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—Artificial Legs and Arms.
SELPHO'S PATENT, 516 Broadway.
The above unrivaled substitutes for lost limbs, combining latest improvements, can be had only of W. SELPHO, Patentee, 516 Broadway, N. Y.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,
UNDERTAKERS, No. 93 Lake street.
METALLIC COFFINS.
Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all kinds, prepared with Hearses and Carriages. ... Prompt attention at all hours. ... Vault in the Cemetery.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!
For Sale Cheap.
To close consignment. 200 Caddies ... Tobacco. DAY & ...

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year $8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week .... .15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year 7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months 4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year 4.00
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's $1.00) 1.50
... 3 copies 4.00
... 6 copies 6.00
... 10 copies 10.00
... 20 copies and 1 to getter up of club 20.00
☞ Remittances for clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1862.

☞ Gen. Scott has been nominated Minister to Mexico, vice Corwin, who wants to quit.

☞ Our own Washington correspondent corrects the error made by the reporter of the Associated Press, (and which the latter now corrects for himself,) that Secretary Stanton, at the conference of railroad managers, gave all the credit of recent victories to Gen. McClellan. He did just no such thing.

☞ There was so strong an opposition manifested in Congress, Saturday, to the proposed formal delivery of the rebel flags captured at Donelson and Henry, that the idea was abandoned as if by common consent, and the "stars and bars" will not be honored with a place in the archives of the country, alongside the trophies won from England and Mexico.

☞ Our troops have advanced to Cumberland Gap and taken it, finding it deserted by the rebel garrison. Relief has thus at last come to East Tennessee. Persons who have arrived from there for the last two weeks have agreed in their statements that the rebels had abandoned that portion of the State. We may thus hear in a few days that the important connection between Richmond and New Orleans, via Knoxville, has been cut off. Holding the secession serpent by the middle, we may batter his head and tail without further formality.

☞ We are hardly able to credit the reports that come via Cairo and Fortress Monroe, that Gov. Harris of Tennessee wishes to make amends for his treason and, having himself steered the State out of the Union, to assist in bringing her back to her old mooring. It may be, however, for the movement of our armies upon Nashville leaves but the narrow margin for choice, and but little time for consideration. Gen. Mitchel is within thirty miles of the city on the north, with 28,000 men, and Gen. Grant is not more than thirty miles to the west, with an army equally as large.

☞ The celebration of Washington's birthday seems to have been general throughout the loyal States. Congress, State legislatures, public bodies, and municipal corporations, all paid their respects to the day and to the President, who had recommended its faithful observance. St. Louis, famous for big processions, seems to have outdone herself in a procession eight miles long! Washington's Farewell Address was read to at least ten millions of people, who felt the truth of its precepts never before so forcibly. And while at Richmond Jeff. Davis was being installed for "six years," as provided by the tottering Confederacy, in how many homes of the South may not the old Declaration and the Address have been read, as if by stealth, and a prayer ejaculated for the speedy deliverance of an enthralled people?

How the Times Sells.

Some secession scallawag indites a scurrilous communication to the *Times* on the subject of newspapers sold on the trains. He heaps the worst epithets in his vocabulary on the news-men, train-boys, railroad companies and the CHICAGO TRIBUNE—following so closely the strain and style of the *Times*, that it is a fair presumption that the epistle is the production of one of the lackeys of that concern. The fellow winds up his slang as follows:

I am glad, Mr. Editor, you have declared war against the intolerance of the railroads. If you had named the Galena and the Quincy roads, you would have hit the mark.

The news venders on the "Quincy" road not feeling disposed to rest under the false imputations of the *Times*, furnishes the following statement, showing the number of copies of that sheet which they were unable to sell on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road, between the 25th of January and the 20th of February.

List of Chicago *Times* that could not be sold and were returned to the newsdealer by the train boys, from January 25th to February 20th, inclusive—viz:

Dates of Issue.	Dead Copies.
January 25th	[illegible]
January 26th	[illegible]
January 27th	[illegible]
January 28th	[illegible]
January 29th	[illegible]
January 30th	[illegible]
January 31st	[illegible]
February 1st	[illegible]
February 2d	[illegible]
February 3d	[illegible]
February 4th	[illegible]
February 5th	[illegible]
February 6th	[illegible]
February 8th	[illegible]
February 10th	[illegible]
February 11th	[illegible]
February 13th	[illegible]
February 14th	[illegible]
February 18th	[illegible]
February 19th	[illegible]
February 20th	[illegible]
Total dead papers	680

Now here is a dead loss of $13.60 to the newsdealer in twenty business days, on one road alone. Instead of not purchasing enough of the secession *Times* to supply that stripe of Democrats, as alleged, it appears that he bought nearly seven hundred copies more than could be shoved off on the travelers. He was "stuck" as high as 127 one day, 90 on another; and on no day was there a deficit. Every day he purchased *more* than could be vended. Yet he is villified for not purchasing a greater number of its worthless issues. He will feel greatly obliged to the slanderers if they will take off his hands 680 dead *Times* with which he is "stuck." Other newsdealers can furnish that concern several thousand more of the same sort. The newsdealers should hereafter insist that all copies of the *Times* which they cannot sell, shall be received back and the money be refunded. They owe it to their self-respect as well as to their pockets, to refuse to sell another copy of that sheet until these terms are complied with. In that way it can be "brought to its milk," and its foul and slanderous asperions upon them can be silenced.

A Letter from the Secretary of War.

The N. Y. *Tribune* of the 18th had a stirring article on the new war policy inaugurated by Secretary Stanton, for the suppression of the rebellion. It gives him honorable credit for his agency in setting our Western columns in motion, and organizing victory.

Mr. Stanton writes a short and feeling letter in reply, modestly attributing all the glory of our recent victories to the gallantry and bravery of our officers and soldiers that fought the battles. The following is the passage in the *Tribune's* article which called out the letter from the Secretary:

"While every honest heart rises in gratitude to God for the victories which afford so glorious a guaranty of the national salvation, let it not be forgotten that it is to Edwin M. Stanton more than to any other individual that these auspicious events are now due. Our Generals in the field have done their duty with energy and courage; our officers and soldiers have shown the noble democracy of the ranks, have proved themselves worthy sons of the Republic; but it is by the impassionate soul, the sleepless will, and the great practical talents of the Secretary of War that the vast power of the United States has now been hurled upon their treacherous and perjured enemies to crush them to powder. Let no man imagine that we exalt this great statesman above his deserts, or that we would detract from the glory which is due to others. ... momentous crisis belongs to every faithful patriot ... But we cannot overlook the fact that when ... all was doubt, distrust, and uncertainty; the nation despairing almost of its own restoration to life; Congress the arena of bitter imputations and unsatisfactory apologies; the army sluggish, discontented, and decaying; and the abyss of ruin and disgrace yawning to swallow us—now all is inspiration, movement, victory, and confidence. We seem to have passed into another state of existence, with distinct purposes, and to feel the certainty of the result."

The letter of Mr. Stanton is as follows:

WASHINGTON, February 19, 1862.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: I cannot suffer undue merit to be ascribed to my official action. The glory of our recent victories belongs to the gallant officers and soldiers that fought the battles. No share of it belongs to me.

Much has lately been said of military combinations and organizing victory. I hear such phrases with apprehension. They commenced in infidel France with the Italian campaign, and resulted in [Waterloo] ...